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ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 1981

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WAGE SUPPLEMENTS BASED ON PERSONAL EVALUATIONS DISCUSSED

Fuel and Power Industry

Prague PRACE A MZDA in Czech No 12-13, 1979 pp 640-645

[Article by Engineer Zdenek Prouza, Research Institute of Economics and Power Production, Ostrava branch: "Personal Evaluations of Fuels and Power Sector Workers"]

[Text] Personal evaluation of workers is a wage form which is gradually coming into use in our national economy as rationalization of labor and wage systems is introduced. Its main purpose is to make worker earnings more dependent on sustained uniform productivity, quality and thriftiness of work, professional qualifications, personal characteristics and capabilities, and length of employment.

The purpose of this article is to acquaint the reader with the method of employing worker evaluations in the coal and uranium industries, power production and the gas industry, and with the system of evaluation in the units themselves and its motivational effects.

Method and Extent of Use

The organizations of the federal ministry of fuel and power began to introduce personal evaluation somewhat later than other industrial sectors. Before the main departmental directives were issued by the ministry in 1977, this wage form was in use only to a small extent, and only in a few economic production units.

After issuance of the directives, the individual concerns and enterprises developed their own regulations, which specified more precisely the range of workers who were subject to the system, the evaluation criteria, rates, evaluation procedures and the like.

Currently the personal evaluation system is being used most extensively in the North Bohemian Coal Mines in Most (17 percent of all workers) and in Sokolov Lignite Mines and Briquet Factories (34.1 percent of all workers). Differences from enterprise to enterprise are considerable, with the fraction ranging from 4 to 66 percent.

At present, personal evaluation is being used only on a small scale in the Ostrava-Karvina area and in the Kladno Coal Mines, and only in some non-mining enterprises and above-ground workplaces, with from 1.5 to 33 percent of the workers included according to enterprise type (machine building, construction and so on). The evaluations are not being used at all by the Prievidza Coal and Lignite Mines economic production unit.

The level of use of the evaluation system in the uranium industry is 18 percent, with a range between 5 and 10 percent of the workers.

In order to increase worker initiative and contribution to socialist rationalization, the implementation of scientific and technical progress and an effective approach to achievement of power production targets in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Bohemian Power Plants concern in Prague is gradually implementing an incentive system based on worker evaluations, an important part of which is the personal evaluation.

In the power production and gas industries, the use of personal evaluations is considerably hindered by the still relatively small incentive component of wages. In the future it will be necessary to make a major effort to rationalize--as also in the fuels sector--the manpower utilization area, and thus to create the economic preconditions for gradual expansion of this wage form.

Rates and Amounts in Personal Evaluation

Rates and amounts in personal evaluations vary rather widely for different concerns and enterprises. The personal evaluation accounts for 10-20 percent of the worker's average earnings, with the average amount awarded to a worker on the basis of the personal evaluation being in the neighborhood of 200 korunas. Some concerns, however, use higher rates in personal evaluation computations for multishift operations than for single-shift ones.

Criteria and System of Evaluation

The criteria currently in use are sustained uniform productivity, quality and thriftiness of work, professional qualifications, personal characteristics and capabilities, and length of employment; these are worked out in more detail and with greater specificity in departmental regulations and in those of the concerns and enterprises.

The departmental directive "Personal Evaluation of Workers" of the federal ministry of fuel and power lists the basis characteristics of the criteria and also includes an appendix giving examples of selection of criteria, ways of establishing gradations, and evaluation procedures to serve as a guide.

Each concern's regulations elaborate these criteria for the specific conditions of the sector and area, while those of the enterprises have some leeway for expressing their own particular needs and purposes within the criteria.

Nonetheless, evaluation techniques vary considerably. Here we provide, by way of illustration, a sample personal evaluation record and evaluation sheet from two enterprises in the fuel and power sector [see following pages].

Experience With Utilization of Personal Evaluations

Past experience with the use of this wage form has been predominantly good, particularly in concerns where the greatest use has been made of it (e.g. Sokolov Lignite Mines, North Bohemian Lignite Mines). The most important advantages of personal evaluation include:

the possibility of increasing the authority of plant engineers, who on the one hand are able to reward their subordinates for work results and personal characteristics through their wages, but who on the other hand are required by the system to evaluate their subordinates correctly;

the possibility of stable and sustained wage rewards for top workers and of a clear means of grading the wages of individual workers;

a good influence for workforce stability (turnover is particularly low for workers who have reached an optimal evaluation level, i.e. above 10-15 percent);

contribution to creation of an atmosphere of emulation;

emphasis on improving skills, fostering of productivity and thriftiness;

provision of an incentive for workers, and in the case of piecework, an impetus to quality and safety;

the workers can count on their evaluation as a guaranteed wage for the established period; by its very existence this periodic system exerts a certain moral force on the workers, who strive to improve their personal and work qualities in order to receive higher evaluations during the next period.

In certain enterprises where the personal evaluation system thus far is being applied only to a certain group of workers, the decision on each worker's personal evaluation is communicated in a personal letter from the enterprise director, which has had an extremely positive effect on the attitudes of the individual workers and of the worker collective as a whole.

[Example 1]

Concern..... Plant.....
Enterprise..... Facility (shop, section).....

Rating of Worker for Award of Personal Evaluation

Name..... Number.....
Job (work function)..... Grade.....
Wage rate for grade.....korunas/hr Employment type
Second job..... Grade.....
Length of employment (years, months).....as of (date).....
Special courses, other jobs, additional relevant factors.....
.....
.....

Kritéria stanovená podle pravidel	a	Plati pro období b			
		od do	c d	od do	od do
		počet bodů e			
1. Zásluhy pracovníka o splnění úkolů	f				
2. Kvalita, hospodárnost a bezpečnost práce	g				
3. Zásluhy pracovníka na technicko-organizačním rozvoji	h				
4. Osobní vlastnosti	i				
5. Odbor, kvalifikace 1.5.1 Základní kvalifikace 1.5.2 Další kvalifikace	j				
6. Délka zaměstnání v organizaci	k				
Celkem bodů	l				
Výše osobního hodnocení	m	v % v Kčs	n o		
Hodnocení provedeno dne	p				
Hodnocení provedl (podpis)	q				
Podpis pověřeného zástupce ROH	r				
Schváleno ředitelem závodu — podpis	s				
Podpis hodnoceného a datum oznámení	t				

[Key to table:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Criterion established by regulations | k. Length of employment |
| b. Period in force | l. Total points |
| c. From | m. Level of personal evaluation |
| d. To | n. Percent |
| e. Number of points | o. Korunas |
| f. Worker contribution to task fulfillment | p. Date of evaluation |
| g. Work quality, thriftiness, safety | q. Evaluator (signature) |
| h. Worker contribution to scientific and technical progress | r. Signature of authorized ROH [trade union] representative |
| i. Professional qualifications | s. Approved by plant manager (signature) |
| 1.5.1 Basic qualifications | t. Signature of evaluatee, date |
| 1.5.2 Other qualifications | |

1. Withdrawal of personal evaluation [i.e. of wage supplement]
 - period in which in effect.....
 - reason.....
 -
 - withdrawn by..... date.....
2. Withdrawal of personal evaluation
 - period in which in effect.....
 - reason.....
 -
 - withdrawn by..... date.....
3. Withdrawal of personal evaluation
 - period in which in effect.....
 - reason.....
 -
 - withdrawn by..... date.....

[Example 2]

Record of Personal Evaluation

Enterprise..... Job number: BP 2/01.2
 Plant..... Job title: Trainmen [kolejari]
 Work section: Backfilling III Rate: 14%; max 20%

Pra- covník a	Osobní třída b	Roky praxe c		Hodnocení v bodech f						% osob. ohod- nocení h
		podn. d	prof. e	A/1	A/2	B/1	B/2	O	celkem g	
1*	5	24	24	10	15	15	20	20	80	20
2	5	13	13	20	20	15	20	10	85	17
3	5	21	19	15	20	15	15	15	80	19
4	5	12	12	15	15	10	15	10	65	13
5	5	3	3	15	15	15	15	0	60	12
6	5	22	22	15	15	15	15	20	80	16
7*	5	22	22	15	15	15	15	20	80	20
8	5	8	8	15	15	20	20	5	75	15
9	5	15	15	10	15	10	15	10	60	12
10	5	31	15	20	15	20	20	15	90	18
11	5	25	12	10	5	10	10	15	50	10
12	5	35	35	15	15	20	20	20	90	18
13	5	31	29	10	15	10	10	20	65	13
14	5	38	38	15	15	20	15	20	85	17
15	5	34	34	10	10	15	10	20	65	13
16	5	17	6	10	15	10	15	10	60	12
Celkem g									1170	

* Foreman

Average percentage per point: $16 \times 14 = 224 / 1170 = 0.19$.

A multiplier of up to 1.3 should be applied to the percentage obtained for foremen.

Date: 28 March 1978 Approval: Section head ROH Shop Committee

.....
 Signature of section chief (foreman)

.....
 Verified (Chief of Labor
 Economics Department)

Key: a. Worker
 b. Grade
 c. Years worked

d. Enterprise
 e. Job
 f. Evaluation, points

g. Total
 h. Percentage per-
 sonal evaluation

However, in addition to benefits, certain shortcomings have emerged in individual enterprises:

the personal evaluation is considered as a "convenient" method of achieving the planned average level of earnings and is taking on the character of a bonus without effective or correct evaluation of the workers;

the necessity of continual work with personnel and of evaluating them is criticized as a "burden on management personnel," as extra administrative work and so on;

the evaluation criteria are not worked out in detail or in some cases are not properly applied to the conditions of the enterprise in question, and sometimes evaluation is not very exacting.

Prospects for Utilization of Personal Evaluation

In coming years the federal ministry of fuel and power plans gradual further development of this wage form and envisions for it a lasting place in the wage system, as indicated by the plans of certain sectors and concerns.

In the fuels sector personal evaluation will be extended to further enterprises, while in the Ostrava-Karvina Mines it is planned to use it even in the mining enterprises starting in 1979. In lignite areas, owing to the universally favorable opinion of this form it is being further expanded both in extent and in level, while the North Bohemian Lignite Mines in Most are planning to increase the number of workers receiving personal evaluations from a current number of 5,400 to about 15,000 by the end of 1980 while maintaining its quality.

Personal evaluation is also being extended in the uranium, power and gas industries to additional enterprises and types of jobs. In addition, the criteria will be further developed and improved, the evaluation system itself improved and the rates gradually raised in keeping with economic principles.

The specific tasks involved in the further incorporation of the personal evaluation are included among the steps for implementation of the program of wage development, incentives and differentiation being carried out by the individual concerns and by the federal ministry of fuel and energy for the rest of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The problems of personal evaluation and interchange of information, experience and specific wage regulations are also a continuing task of the ministry's commission on wage forms.

Use in Agricultural Machine-Building

Prague PRACE A MZDA in Czech No 12-13, 1979 pp 645-647

[Article by Alois Dolozel, Agrostroj Prostějov national enterprise:
"The Personal Evaluation: An Enlightened Means of Worker Differentiation
and Stabilization"]

[Text] We at Agrostroj Prostějov national enterprise began to use personal evaluation of workers on 1 April 1976. It came into use first in the metallurgical shops (foundries and forging shops) as a result of the priority of those jobs. This decision was preceded by technical and economic analysis. We acquainted all foremen and representatives in detail with the importance, purposes and fundamentals of its use. These people in turn passed on the information to the workers. As part of our preparatory work we developed technical and organizational measures, including deadlines, and with the responsible workers brought into their implementation in such a way that they would be using the personal evaluation method as of April 1976 and we would be evaluating the results three months later.

For the personal evaluations we employed the following criteria:

1. Sustained uniform productivity and contributions to the fulfillment of production tasks of the shop in the period in question. We evaluate contributions in a comprehensive manner, taking particular note of steadiness of production, expressed by uniform fulfillment of production norms, assurance of uninterrupted equipment operation, and participation in improvement of production and work efficiency.
2. Quality and thriftiness during the period in question. We make our evaluation on the basis of rejects and claims filed. In addition we take account of participation in improvement of work quality and thrift, good practices in the workplace, and sometimes other requirements established by the foremen.
3. Job qualifications and work experience. We evaluate in particular the ability to perform skilled work in the production facility, mastery of several jobs or operations, and willingness to work at them for short periods when requested by the plant, improvement of skills, and the like. Assisting at other workplaces is awarded five points.
4. Personal qualities and abilities. We evaluate initiative on the job, participation in expanding output and other work, cooperation with the foreman, assistance to coworkers, and overall work qualities.
5. Work discipline. Under this heading we evaluate use of work time, i.e. timely arrival at the workplace and commencement of work, observance of the proper times for breaks, and time of conclusion of work in the shift.

6. Length of employment in the enterprise. For each complete year of work in the enterprise we award one point, with a maximum of 20.

We devoted the greatest attention to the way in which the points are awarded to individual workers, for this determines the success or failure of this wage form. In each shop and under each foreman we selected one worker who was well known to all, and these selected workers were collectively evaluated by the foremen for all criteria. These selected and evaluated workers served as examples with whom the foremen could compare the other workers in the shop for evaluation purposes. After this evaluation of the workers, all the foremen in the production facility got together with the facility leadership discussed collectively the allotment of points to workers by individual foremen, finally agreeing on corrections which resulted in the greatest fairness over all the units. The personal evaluations thus developed were discussed and given final approval by the elective organizations in the shops.

On the basis of the established point evaluation, the labor economics group developed a table giving the monetary equivalent (amount per hour) of the total point score of each worker in terms of both grade and points received, with individual maximum values going as high as 35 percent (two-shift and three-shift operations).

A maximum of 20 points could be received in each of the six criteria, or a total of 120 points. The average number of points in our plant was 76. Point scores for individuals ranged from zero to the maximum 120 points, and personal evaluation wage supplements were paid out when 30 or more points were received, with no awards made for lower scores.

When the personal evaluation system was in use in the shops and plants in question, the wage structure changed as follows:

Dílna a		Zákl. mzda b	Nadtarifní složka c	Dopl. a příplatky d
g	Metalurgie e	63,80 %	33,84 %	2,36 %
	dfivo			
	nynt	79,31 %	18,33 %	2,36 %
	f			
	dfivo	71,56 %	27,47 %	0,97 %
	nynt	80,61 %	18,42 %	0,97 %
i	Tváření kovů	64,49 %	35,01 %	0,50 %
	dfivo			
	nynt	74,64 %	24,86 %	0,50 %
j	za studena	75, — %	24,79 %	0,21 %
	dfivo			
	nynt	84,19 %	15,60 %	0,21 %
k	Nástrojárna	65,67 %	29,59 %	4,74 %
	dfivo			
	nynt	74,52 %	20,74 %	4,74 %
l	Kalárna	75,50 %	24,50 %	—
	dfivo			
	nynt	87,19 %	12,81 %	—
m	Modelárna	80,34 %	19,35 %	0,31 %
	dfivo			
	nynt	88,18 %	11,51 %	0,31 %
n	Prototypy			
	dfivo			
	nynt			
	Závod celkem	71,67 %	25,53 %	2,80 %
	dfivo			
	nynt	77,50 %	19,70 %	2,80 %

Key to table:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Shop | h. Machining of forgings |
| b. Base wage | i. Cold working of forgings |
| c. Additions above base rate | j. Tool making |
| d. Bonuses and other additions | k. Hardening shop |
| e. Previously | l. Mock-up shop |
| f. Now | m. Prototype shop |
| g. Metallurgy | n. Factorywide total |

The differences in evaluations of individual workers are so great that they cannot be rewarded by bonuses. The established monetary equivalents (amount per hour) for point scores apply for a period of six months, and each month we calculate the total amount by multiplying this hourly rate by the number of hours worked that month. Every six months the workers' point scores are reevaluated.

This method has turned out very well, and we have gradually introduced it into other production areas involving both piecework and hourly wages. Good workers receive a favorable evaluation and are pleased with it, since their quality is reflected in their wages. For poor workers the evaluation is an invitation to improve and thus to achieve higher earnings through a higher evaluation.

Currently we are using the personal evaluation system for almost 50 percent of the workers in our plant. It is applied to all workers in the metallurgical plant engaged in machining of forgings and cold working, as well as in the tool shop, hardening shop, mockup shop and prototype shop. We are currently continuing to put it into operation in a gradual manner, so that eventually 80 percent of the workers will be covered.

In our plant, this wage form has led to considerable workforce stability. As the personal evaluation system has gradually been implemented, the number of workers leaving the plant has changed as follows:

in 1974, 130 workers left,
in 1975, 144 workers left,
in 1976, 112 workers left,
in 1977, 89 workers left,
in 1978, 80 workers left.

Accordingly we recommend that the personal evaluation system be used more extensively, because it is a modern and progressive wage form which yields good results both in the relative priorities of jobs and in differentiating individual workers and retaining them at their jobs.

9427
CSO: 2400

NEW GOLD, SILVER PRICES ANNOUNCED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] The Federal Price Office announced that, based on the decision of the federal government, prices of gold and silver are being increased effective 4 February 1980 due to increases in import prices.

1. Retail prices are increased as follows:

- gold products on average of 70 percent;
- silver products on average of 160 percent;

prices may vary in either direction from the given averages depending on the metal content, manufacture, and type of individual product;

2. Redemption prices for gold and silver from the populace are increased as follows:

-- in case of gold items, gold scrap, and gold coins, from the present range of Kcs 40 to 50 to a single redemption price of Kcs 150 per 1 gram of 14 karat gold;

-- in case of silver items and silver coins, from present Kcs 1 to Kcs 8 per 1 gram of pure silver;

3. Price of gold for dental work is established at Kcs 350 per 1 gram of pure gold.

CSO: 2400

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

MILK PRODUCTION RECORD--A record daily production of 12.02 liters of milk per cow during January 1980 was attained by the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship JZD in Decany, Litomerice District, North Bohemian Kraj, thus exceeding their monthly milk production plan by 5,000 liters. [Excerpt] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 80 p 2]

CSO: 2400

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1980 EXPLAINED, SUPPORT URGED

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Dec 79 p 2

[Unattributed editorial: "Our 1980 Plan--A Political Action Program"]

[Text] During discussions in the Volkskammer it was stated that the 1980 Economic Plan will be more than ever an action program. Where does it get this special role?

We are entering the last year of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan. Like the 4 previous years, the plan for 1980 too will fully and totally serve enactment of the decisions of the Ninth SED Party Congress. As Erick Honecker emphasized at the 11th Central Committee Plenum: "The plan is based on the goal of continuing through increased performance and effectiveness of the economy to carry out the main task in its unity of economic and social policy." Pursuit of this goal is based on the successful enactment of the policies determined at the Eighth Party Congress.

The year 1980 is marked by preparations for the 10th SED Party Congress. The accomplishments of the economy in 1980 will also set the direction for the coming five-year plan and will determine the starting level for progress by our society in the 1980's. More than ever, therefore, the problems of the next plan year must be seen from the point of view of our future social development.

To a much greater degree than in the past it will therefore be a question in 1980 of drawing greater economic effectiveness from our material and intellectual potential, which has grown considerably during the last few years. This means that we must utilize even more the advantages of socialism in order to continue to develop the material-technical base of our society, secure the living standard already achieved and raise it gradually. From this point of view, the tasks of 1980 challenge more than before the creativity and initiative of the workers. This has already become clear in the discussions about the plan. This is also reflected in the new competition pledges made by our enterprise collectives.

Our 1980 Economic Plan is a comprehensive political action program meant to secure all basic life interests of the people. The main goal of the

plan is to strengthen the GDR all around on the basis of the continued increases in the effectiveness of our economy so that socialism will be even more powerful and peace more secure.

Because of the most recent momentous decision by NATO to station new American medium-range rockets in Western Europe, a new round in the armaments race has been started. From this we must draw the logical conclusions for safeguarding the security of the GDR and for raising our level of vigilance. All this is of course connected with an increase in our expenditures for defense.

The 1980 Economic Plan provides for an increase of 4.8 percent in the national income, 4.7 percent in industrial products production and 5.4 percent in centrally managed industry. A rise to 112 percent is planned in foreign trade business. A characteristic feature of the plan is that this increase is to be supported, much more strongly than in past years, by qualitative growth factors. That means increased production primarily through a better ratio between cost and production, and in this development accelerated scientific-technical progress will play the main role.

The plan index figure of a 4.5 percent increase in work productivity in industry was expressly mentioned as a minimum goal in the Volkskammer debates. It is especially important for the effective development of industry to save many more jobs than before through careful planning. Between 19,000 and 20,000 workers will be gained in this way in 1980. This is many times more than achievements in this field in previous years.

Likewise, much more than in previous years, the plan provides challenges in regard to decreased production consumption. The specific consumption of raw materials and materials is to be decreased by between 4.5 to 4.7 percent. In the field of energy, specific consumption in industry must be reduced by 5 percent. In the metal-processing industry, rolled steel consumption is to be reduced by 6.8 percent in relation to production. Greater demands will also be made on the reduction of total prime costs: Earnings in the VEB industry are to be raised by 9.7 percent in 1980.

These high and challenging plans are determined by the conditions under which we are realizing our program of full employment, prosperity, growth and stability.

There is on the one hand the economic condition of other countries. It has undergone fundamental changes, as we know. This year alone, oil prices rose to 123 percent as compared to 1978, cotton to 138 percent, wheat and cattle hides to 116 percent. This year the absolute volume of price increases will even surpass that of 1973/74, and in 1980 we have to count on further price increases in raw materials. In order to cover our demand for raw materials, in some instances we must report, for the same quantity of import goods, high-quality export articles in much greater proportion to the national income than in previous years.

On the other hand, we have today other and better opportunities to increase our economic strength on the basis of intensification. The material-technical base of the economy was extensively modernized and enlarged in the 1970's. Industry's capital goods inventories have risen since 1970 by more than M 120 billion to M 289 billion. Two-fifths of our industrial equipment is no more than 5 years old, and almost half of it is partially or fully automated. Year after year, our society has been providing extensive means for science and technology. These funds amount to M 7.6 billion in 1980 and are by comparison more than the total means provided for this purpose in the entire decade between 1951 and 1960. This has caused, at the same time, extensive growth in our intellectual potential.

Our economic projects have the firm backing of our total cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

That our high goals are not only necessary but also realistic is proven by the excellent results of the socialist competition in the 30th year of the GDR. These results were achieved under sometimes difficult conditions, beginning with the extreme weather conditions last winter. Since June, production has been raised by between 5.6 to 6.6 percent month after month, thus exceeding the goals of the 1979 Economic Plan Law. It is remarkable to note that this increase was achieved with only a 1.3 percent rise in the consumption of principle raw materials.

In order to continue this development consistently, we must above all increase our achievements in scientific-technical fields and must utilize research results in a faster and more economical way. Only international achievements of the highest rank can be considered the standard for attaining these goals in this field. It is therefore our job to plan and direct the unified technological innovation process of developing new products and technologies, introducing these into production and applying them to scientific development for the purpose of export and increased domestic consumer supply.

In this process we must consider, for example, that the utilization of microelectronics is of decisive importance for the required rate of rationalization. Microelectronics makes possible the production of completely new products, among them consumer items, as well as substantial savings in energy and materials. The plan tasks for the microelectronics industry, or for the development and production of industrial robots and automatic control systems, make clear that the 1980 Economic Plan will see a greater measure of qualitative changes in the material-technical base of our society. They indicate development trends that are vital for the future life of our republic. Closely related are tasks which will raise the effectiveness of investments and shorten construction time and which will promote through speedy completion of important projects the immediate application of top-level achievements to the production process.

The plan for 1980 provides for an increase of 104 percent in both the net earnings of the population and in commodity inventories for consumer

supply. From these projects result great challenges to improve considerably the the quality and quantity of consumer goods production. In much greater quantity than before we must produce high-grade consumer goods of excellent quality and good appearance.

Our party's pricing policy is based on related tasks in the economic plan that was confirmed at the 11th Central Committee Plenum. Prices for basic supply goods will remain stable; we consider their stability very important. Rents and rates for transportation means and other services will remain as low as in the past. For new products which have a higher utility value and are of better quality, appropriate new prices will be set. Our price policy includes an increase to approximately M 16.4 billion in the outlays of the national budget for the support of consumer prices and rates. Another M 7 billion will be spent on housing construction and housing.

How the challenging plans for the 1980's must be handled has been demonstrated by the collectives which just in recent days started to make their impact with new competitive programs. Programs in science and technology are of primary importance. The goal is world top-rate achievements for the quick application of new products and the most modern technologies to production. Of great economic importance is the initiative to increase goods production by one additional full day's work. The same is true of the pledges to save energy, materials and cost beyond the goals set down in the plan.

Under the proven motto "Greater Effectiveness from Every Mark, Every Work Hour and Every Gram of Material," the socialist competition will be directed even more than before toward high levels of production effectiveness and quality. This is based on our strong desire to make of 1980 a year of important initiatives and political mass action for a high increase in achievement.

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WEST GERMAN ASSESSMENT OF NEW GDR STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

Bonn INFORMATIONEN in German No 18, Nov 79 pp 13-15

['Background' report by FRG Ministry for Inner-German Relations: "GDR Statistical Yearbook 1979"]

[Text] The GDR State Publishing Company published at the end of October the 1979 Statistical Yearbook. In comparison with the previous year the format of the book has not changed. As before, numerous facts are missing which would permit a clear appraisal of the economic situation. Last year, compared to 1977, there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of food and luxury items offered to the population, with a considerable increase in technical household appliances.

The informative value of the 1979 GDR Statistical Yearbook remains unsatisfactory in many areas, especially in the field of economy where much information is missing. Foreign trade statistics, for instance, cover only facts on the nominal total business volume of the GDR with selected countries. There are no subheadings for exports and imports, and there are no data on the amount of debts the GDR has; for instance, those owed to Western industrial countries. Practically no facts are given on the monetary relations between enterprises, the state and consumers. An overall economic accounting is likewise not given in the 1979 Statistical Yearbook.

As in previous years, important data are missing from the budget accounts in the finance and budget statistics, among them defense and administrative expenses, the amount of price supports and the money earned by the state by siphoning off enterprise earnings. Statistics on outlays for culture, sports and education, on the other hand, are given in great detail.

Food and Consumer Goods

In the statistics on the supply of food and luxury items as well as consumer goods to the retail trade (Statistical Yearbook: "Supply"), it is noteworthy that in the past year numerous items were supplied in smaller

quantities than in the year before. In 1978, for instance, there was approximately 5.5 percent less citrus fruit, 6.2 percent less fresh fruit, 3.3 percent less canned fruit and 1.2 percent less canned vegetables. On the other hand, there was a 3.3 percent greater supply of meat. There was a considerable decrease in the supply of fresh fish: 14.8 percent less than in 1977. There was up to 1.5 percent less shortening available. The supply of cigarettes increased (up 5.5 percent), but there was a 4.1 percent decrease in wine and about 1 percent less coffee.

In the field of consumer goods there was, in comparison to the previous year, a considerable decrease in supplies offered to the consumers, except for technical articles. Dress shoes were down 4.6 percent, draperies 7.1 percent and work and professional clothing 3.8 percent. There was a 2.6 percent increase in the supply of underwear, but women's stockings were down 4.8 percent.

In comparison, there was an increase in the supply of technical household appliances: Refrigerators were up 2 percent, vacuum cleaners up more than 2 percent, passenger cars up 7 percent and colored television sets up 14.9 percent, even though the supply of television sets to the retail trade was down a total of 7.9 percent. The supply of washing machines was up 3.9 percent.

Private Business Firms

According to the available yearbook statistics, the situation of private business in the GDR has deteriorated, except for craftsmen. Statistics for 1978 are still not available because in this field data are published on an irregular basis; the newest statistics available are for 1977. According to these data, between 1974 (the previously available year) and 1977, the number of private retail businesses decreased by 12.5 percent, from 33,718 to 29,527. During the same period the percentage share of these businesses in the total number of retail trade enterprises decreased from 29.2 to 26.9 percent (down 7.9 percent). The percentage share of private restaurants in the total number of restaurants decreased by more than 21 percent (from 8.5 to 6.7 percent) between 1973 and 1976 (when yearly statistics were available). In these 3 years there was an absolute decrease in the number of privately owned restaurants by more than 21 percent (from 2,821 to 2,207).

On the other hand, the number of businesses operated by private craftsmen rose by 117 between 1977 and 1978. In the previous year there were 85,218 private craftsmen businesses which accounted for almost two-thirds (59.8 percent) of the total craftsmen business volume. The number of private farms and nurseries decreased from 6,400 to 6,200 during the same period.

Overall Economic Development

In 1978 the "total social product" of the GDR rose, in comparison with the previous year, by 4.2 percent (to M 424.8 billion). The "produced national income" rose likewise by 4.2 percent; per capita income in 1978 was M 9,617 (an increase by 3.9 percent over 1977).

There is hardly any change in the percentage share of individual economic sectors in the "national income," except for a reduction in the earnings of the construction industry (down 7.4 percent) and agriculture (down 9.6 percent).

According to the 1979 GDR Statistical Yearbook, the foreign trade volume rose by 5.7 percent in one year; business with CEMA countries showed an above-average increase (up 7.3 percent) and now constitutes 68.8 percent of the total volume.

Traffic statistics indicate that the rate of railroad electrification in the GDR is stagnating at 10.9 percent. Goods transport has deteriorated primarily because of a reduction in ocean shipping. Passenger transport has increased overall. Although passenger traffic on railroads is down slightly there are now more buses.

Law and Justice

There are only few data in the field of "law and justice." Among the solved crimes (103,200 of a total of 126,620) there were in the past year 31.3 percent thefts of personal and private property, while 24.4 percent of the prosecuted criminal acts concerned theft of "socialist property." In both cases there was an increase in crime of 3 and 6 percent respectively over the previous year. In 1978 a total of nearly 58,000 criminal acts of this kind were prosecuted. There was a specific increase in criminal acts concerning the unauthorized possession of weapons and explosives (up 39.6 percent), resistance to government action (up 52.6 percent) and rowdyism (up 41.3 percent).

In comparison with population figures, the most criminal offenses were committed in East Berlin: 10.2 percent of all crimes, with a 6.7-percent share of the population. Second among the GDR bezirks is Frankfurt/Oder: 5.3 percent of the criminal offenses, with a 4.2 percent share of the population. The following bezirks showed a percentage increase in crime in relation to their percentage share of the population: Rostock (6.3 percent of criminal offenses/5.3 percent of population), Schwerin (4.1 percent/3.5 percent), Potsdam (7.5 percent/6.7 percent), Neubrandenburg (4.1 percent/3.7 percent), Halle (11.5 percent/11 percent) and Leipzig (8.8 percent/8.5 percent). Magdeburg Bezirk shows an exact balance between the percentages for criminal offenses and population share (7.6 percent each). The following bezirks had a lower percentage rate in criminal offenses than population share: Cottbus (4.8 percent criminal offenses/5.3 percent population share), Erfurt (6.1 percent/7.4 percent), Gera and Shul equal percentages (3.6 percent/4.4 percent and 2.7 percent/3.3 percent), Dresden (8.4 percent/10.8 percent) and finally Karl-Marx-Stadt with the lowest percentage of criminal offenses in relation to percentage share of total population (8.7 percent/11.6 percent).

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

KEY ASPECTS OF NEW COMBINE REGULATION EXAMINED

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 34 No 1, Jan 80 pp 2-4

[Article by Prof Dr Guenther Klinger, chief, Legal Department, GDR Council of Ministers Secretariat: "New Combine Regulation--Important Tool of Economic Management"]

[Text] The Ninth SED Congress resolutions have illuminated the direct connection between constantly perfecting our management and planning and the consistent implementation of the main task in the further shaping of developed socialist society. In them and in several subsequent ones at later SED Central Committee sessions, an outstanding importance has been attributed to the combines. Their development displays the essential step toward perfecting management and planning in the current phase. In the combines, we "bring most impressively to realization the advantages of socialized socialist large-scale production. . . . With the combines, the modern management form of our socialist industry is emerging which conforms to the requirements of the present and the future."¹

Accordingly, the party and government in recent years adopted a number of resolutions aimed at the development of managerially strong combines coming directly under the ministries. Of these combines it may be said they belong among the stable and dynamic factors in our national economy's developing efficiency.²

The formation of such combines as modern management forms in industry and in the building trade and their further consolidation proceeded steadily in conformity with the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the socialization process. Every phase made clear this is a penetrating economic and political process, not simply a matter of organizational changes.³

Concerning the Development of the Socialization Process

This development placed concrete demands of course on further perfecting our socialist legal order. Throughout the implementation of the economic function of the socialist state, law is an important tool with which the socialist production relations are further perfected and the productive forces further developed and which helps insure the steady growth of labor productivity. The decree on the tasks, rights and duties of the state-owned

enterprises, combines and VVB's--the VEB Decree--of 28 March 1973 (GBL, Part I, No 15, p 129) was no longer adequate to the demands made on allocating the responsibilities, on the place, tasks and management of the combines, under the conditions socialist law now found itself in. It had been based on the initial development of production concentration in the combines and the state of the socialization process of production at that time.

The VEB Decree had the concept that the enterprise was the fundamental economic unit. What it envisaged for combine management and its further development was in line with objective developmental conditions at that time. The VEB Decree logically focused on a three-rung management system. Consideration was thus given to what the role of the VVB was at that time, it being an economic management organ representing one of those three rungs, and so in one part of the VEB Decree its tasks, rights and duties were set down in great detail. The provisions on the combine, in contrast, were very brief and relatively abstract--which was quite consistent with the state of the socialization process at the time and with the insights and experiences gained up to then with the combines as a form of management. While the VEB Decree did properly deal with the further development of the concentration, specialization and centralization process, it was not in the position to give concrete details on the position and management of the combines.

The socialization process has meanwhile reached a degree that calls for a higher managerial and organizational quality in socialist industry. The 1973 regulation cannot take care of that. Socialist law can no longer play an active role by means of the VEB Decree.

The new decree on the state-owned combines, combine enterprises and state-owned enterprises of 8 November 1979 (GBL, Part I, No 38, p 355)--henceforth referred to as Combine Decree--is based on resolutions adopted by the party and government in recent years for further perfecting the management and planning of the national economy, and especially the combine development. It takes account of the most progressive experiences of the best combines, especially in managing a fairly closed reproduction process, and of the insights gathered in the application of the latest R&D methods and in applying research data in production. The effectiveness of our previous stipulations for the tasks of the general directors of the combines and for the range of responsibilities assigned to them for planning, accounting and economic stimulation has been as thoroughly analyzed as the effectiveness of the regulations on individual management relying on extensive advice. Even the research results of scientists, especially in the field of economic law, have found a place in the Combine Decree.⁴

The following remarks are intended to explain the basic content of the Combine Decree.

The Legal Position of the Combines and of the Combine Enterprises

The state-owned combine is given legal sanction as the basic economic unit in material production. It is an element of the unified socialist economy and disposes over state funds from unified public property, subdivided into central combine funds and the funds of the combine enterprises.

At the same time it is set down for the combine enterprise that it is, within the scope of being integrated in the combine's reproduction and management process, an economically and juridically independent unit and has to meet with high efficiency the tasks the combines assigns to it in production, R&D, project management, rationalization and sales.

That in no way restricts the combine's position as the fundamental economic unit. It is understood that the combine, by disposing over its funds, which include the funds of the combine enterprises, has to assure their utilization for deriving from them a maximum intrinsic economic benefit for the whole. To that end the combine, in connection with managing its reproduction process, exercises state economic management functions, putting them into effect directly in the overall state interest. At the same time, however, account is taken of reality, as far as the position of the combine enterprises is concerned. Within the framework of the tasks they have to fulfill themselves, they assure under their own responsibility the unity of plan, balance and contract and become partners in cooperation relations.

This is not a contradictory arrangement but one that accurately reflects the current stage of our socialization process.

The Responsibility of the General Director

The responsibility of the general director has been expanded and rendered more precise. This is expressed most clearly by the stipulation that the general director is fully accountable personally to the working class party and the GDR government for the development of the combine and for the implementation of the combine tasks as set down in the SED Central Committee resolutions, the state plans and the legal regulations. He is directly subordinate to the minister who appoints and dismisses him, and to whom he is personally responsible, and accountable, for the task fulfillment of the combine. The general director receives orders only from the minister.

This arrangement makes especially clear the transition from the heretofore primarily three-rung management system (due to the fact that a larger number of combines had been directly under the VVB) to the two-rung management system, and the concentration and simplification of management in our national economy. Its whole range comes into view if one considers that there will be, starting on 1 January 1980, as many as 129 directly subordinate combines that will handle the overwhelming portion of industrial commodity production, have a large research potential, and employ most of the working people in industry and in the building trade.

Explicit legal status is accorded to the responsibility of the general director for the most important tasks in combine management, within the framework of planning and balancing, for the fulfillment of the science and technology tasks and in other areas. He must provide close cooperation with the local people's representations and their councils to guarantee correlation in the development in the territory.

The general director manages the combine by the principle of individual management with collective consultation on basic issues and extensive working people participation. In this he closely works together with the enterprise party organizations, the competent trade union organizations and other social organizations and insures that the working people in the combine get involved with their creative initiative all-around in management and planning. To assure collective consultation, the general director includes the directors of the combine enterprises in preparing important decisions and in the combine management. A statute has to regulate the composition and tasks of collective consultation organs.

Complex Regulation on the Tasks and on Structural Change

The tasks of the combine and the combine enterprises in planning and balancing, science and technology, basic assets administration and rationalization, materials economy, socialist economic integration and foreign trade, economic cost accounting, finance administration and prices, labor organization and working and living conditions, cadre work, training and cooperation relations are concretely related to the combine and combine enterprises with regard to the regulations in effect in the various areas. There are two reasons that make this solution noteworthy:

For one thing, the most important tasks concerning the combine and the combine enterprises directly as well as the general directors and the directors of the combine enterprises in the fields referred to are put down in pithy and precise legal language. And so the decree is a complex and coherent regulation for the responsibility, place, tasks and management of the combines, combine enterprises and state-owned enterprises.

And then, repetitious procedural rules have been avoided in the decree because they would have harmed the general intelligibility of the decree.

The complexity of the regulation also becomes apparent by that the Combine Decree contains provisions on the forming of state-owned combines, combine enterprises and state-owned enterprises and on other changes in organizational structures, on what the content of an instruction on setting up a new combine should be, on the termination of its legal status and the changes of lines of responsibility, and on its title and seat. Because the further development will require decisions on establishing new combines and combining others, and about other structural changes that are directly related to the responsibility, position, tasks and management of the combines, combine enterprises and state-owned enterprises, in this way the matters that actually all belong together have all been accorded their legal status in one and the same regulation.⁵

The Range Over Which the Combine Decree Applies

The Combine Decree applies to combines that come directly under a ministry and its combine enterprises in industry and in the building trade; other, not directly subordinate, combines and combine enterprises in industry and in the building trade and in other areas of the national economy; and the state-owned enterprises belonging to no combine.

Extending the application range of the decree also to enterprises belonging to no combine was necessary because there are so very many of them even if the combines and their combine enterprises do produce the by far largest share of the entire industrial output. Moreover, it was necessary to extend the regulations for tasks in the combines and combine enterprises in line with the current stage of development over other state-owned enterprises as well. The 1973 VEB Decree in the form it came down to us no longer was adequate to the whole scope of current requirements for legally defining the responsibility, place, tasks and management of the state-owned enterprises

The VVB remains outside the range over which the Combat Decree applies. For the VVB, the VEB Decree of 1973 continues to be in force.

Immediately after the Combine Decree went into effect a start was made with taking measures in the ministries and the other central state organs, to the extent that there are combines and enterprises subordinated to them, which would make sure that the decree would be put into effect and would at once make possible its effect on the immediate management activity of the combines and enterprises. In all areas, conferences were held with general directors, in the combines, with departmental directors and justitiaries, justitiary conferences of whole industrial areas, and also consultations in the economic councils under the bezirk councils. In all cases the view was expressed that the decree constitutes a necessary and suitable foundation for enforcing with discipline the working class party resolutions on economic policy.

FOOTNOTES

1. E. Honecker, "Die Aufgaben der Partei bei der weiteren Verwirklichung der Beschlüsse des IX. Parteitages der SED" [The Party Tasks in the Continued Implementation of the Ninth SED Congress Resolutions], Berlin, 1978, pp 43-44.
2. Cf. E. Honecker, "'Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an die 11. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED'" /From the Politburo Report to the 11th SED Central Committee Session/, Berlin, 1979, pp 47 f.
3. Cf. E. Honecker, "Aus dem Bericht des Politbueros an die 8. Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED" /From the Politburo Report to the 8th SED Central Committee Session/, Berlin, 1978, p 19.

4. Cf., e.g., U.-J. Heuer and G. Strassmann, "Legal Issues in Combine Development," NEUE JUSTIZ, 1979, No 7, pp 290 ff, and the literature cited there.
5. Greater detail about this in W. Petter and J. Woltz, "The Forming of Combines and Enterprises and Their Right to a Name," NEUE JUSTIZ, this issue.

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PURPOSE, CONSEQUENCES OF AGRICULTURAL REGULATORS

Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 9 Jan 80 p 11

[Round table discussion by Peter Bonyhadi, "Agricultural Regulating System--The Expected Effect: Improvement of Efficiency of Assets"]

[Text] Hardly a week has passed since the new agricultural regulating system has come into effect. Of course, we cannot yet talk about its effects but a little more detailed discussion of the expectable consequences and results may be useful. The FIGYELO's [Observer] editors asked Dr Istvan Doboczky, director of the Secretariate of the Council of Ministers, Dr Sandor Lanyfalvi, director of the Hungarian National Bank, Dr Ferenc Vendegh, chief of main department of the Ministry of Finances, and Endre Szollosi, chief of department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration to help in this.

"Money-making" Plants

The new regulating system concerns the expenses and incomes in all branches of agriculture and, consequently, it affects the direction of the production system's transformation. True, only certain signs of this structural change can be seen in 1980, for it is a long process. Immediate effects may be expected in the cooperatives' management of materials and assets, for profitability may be increased--or more modestly, sustained--only if the increased expenditures will be returned by the results.

Regarding the development of expenditures and incomes in each of the branches, it is well-known that the profitability of livestock raising was increased more than that of plant cultivation. The earlier exceptional profitability of grains, for instance, is expected to decrease in 1980 but grains will nevertheless remain "money-making" plants. The profitability of most of the industrial plants is going to be about the same.

The rentability of vegetable production is ambiguous. Preliminary calculations indicate that the effect of the price regulations is increased profits in the cooperatives and decreased profits in the state farms. For the expenditures of the mechanized vegetable production in the state farms are

increased to a larger extent by the price increase of materials and means and the increase of the amortization than the expenditures of the less asset-demanding vegetable production of the cooperatives.

The willingness of the large agricultural enterprises to produce vegetables may be influenced by the duration of the subsidy which was given to those large concerns which significantly increased their vegetable-producing area. Those farms which have been under contract prior to 31 December 1979 to increase their vegetable-producing area may continue to receive grants for development corresponding to 10 percent of their price incomes. Since the assistance given is valid for 4 years, the farms concerned can still receive it in 1983. Those plants which signed their contract earlier may receive this assistance for 4 years from the date of the contract--if they fulfill their obligations under the contract. Those farms which do not fulfill their obligations must pay back the benefits received.

With Less Feed

The profitability of plant cultivation depends, in addition to the production structure, mainly on the quality of production. The higher the level of production a farm reaches, the more favorable the increase of producers' prices will be for it. For there is a much bigger difference between outputs than between expenditures. For example, the expenditures in producing 40 quintals of corn per hectare is not the half but generally at least two-thirds or three-fourths of the average of 80 quintals.

The most important question in changing the production structure is not which uneconomical plant's production will be halted by a producer but which economical plant he can produce instead.

Turning to livestock-raising, the price increases in the hog branch supersede the increase of production costs. A certain improvement is expected in meat-poultry, but the improvement of competitiveness in exports depends, not the least, on the quality of work in foreign trade, in addition to the production and processing branches. In milk production, the prices and the milk bonus balance out the increase of production costs. Beef production, on the other hand, is subjected by the new regulators to more rigorous conditions under the present production technology. The demand for increasing meat production and the stricter conditions of production may seem contradictory at first but if the level of production costs in the prices were allowed to be higher than the acceptable level, the profitability of exporting would have become unacceptably low. For high costs in beef production is a consequence of excessive consumption of feed. And if the price of feed used in exports as fodder is hardly possible to realize, then one cannot speak of efficiency.

This is why it is important--and this is why the new regulating system induces--to produce beef without expensive buildings and with little feed. In order to increase the number of beef cattle, 17,000 forints of turnover capital and 3,000 forints of investment subsidy are paid for each animal. Through this assistance, the feed-basis of a part of beef production is

expected on a longer range to be changed at a faster pace to pastures and byproducts and thus large volumes of feed and large feed-producing areas will be freed for producing plants whose exporting is economical. (A few farms have already done this.)

Where Do the Resources for Development Come From?

All in all, as a result of the 1980 regulations and price controls, the total revenues originating directly from agricultural production are expected to increase, although with great differences. The farms are active, however, not only in agricultural production. One-third of their activity is what is called supplementary activity, the changes of whose revenues being impossible to assess exactly.

On the other side of the revenue increase, there is the decrease of opportunities for development. The development funds and grants possible in 1980 will not reach the level of 1977. For the decrease of development assistance is greater than the size of development funds originating from the expected extra profit. Thus it is not the profits of the enterprises that are insufficient but the resources for development.

In other words, the capacity of the farms to increase revenues will be different from their capacity to create resources.

More than 50 percent of the development resources of the farms originate from amortization. Thus the increase of the depreciation allowance of the fixed-asset stock somewhat improves the capacity of the farms for development, independently from the price increases by the producer. True, the regulating system does not yet influence this year's development resources, for the farms may use the 1979 development funds in addition to this year's amortization. The already existing 1980 developments are financed according to the earlier system of subsidy, thus this year's developments are not yet directly connected to the 1980 revenues.

The effect of the increase of prices of materials and assets is still unclear. For what is important for a farm is not what the average price increase of different assets is. For example, there are those whose price increases 10 percent, and those whose price increases 60 percent within the average price increase of 30 percent. Thus it makes a difference for the farms, which one of the two extreme values will have an effect on its production. It is essential that the selection in the means of production correspond to the striving farms to operate economically. Incidentally, the 1980 planning is made difficult by the fact that there are no price lists.

Own Resources for Credit

The agriculture may get 10 percent less credit in 1980 for branch development than what it used last year. True, this is only a relative decrease, for the credit margin is actually the same as the amount of credit planned for 1979 in the 5th five-year plan. To put it more simply: the planned 1980 amount of branch credit is the same as the one planned for 1979 in the 5th five-year plan. On the other hand, the credit for convertible developing commodity funds will not be decreased.

The smaller amount of credit makes it necessary for the Hungarian National Bank to be even more selective than before in looking at credit applications. This means that credit is available primarily for profitable investments with quick returns. In concert with regulating the purchasing power, the contribution of the companies' own resources plays an increasing role in the investments. This decision is supposed to make sure that "profitable investments with quick returns" do not remain only ideas in the minds of bankers. The increase of the proportion of own resources also increases the responsibility of the companies that shoulder it. Minimum 30 percent of the investment expenses must be met by the companies themselves. In exceptional cases, mainly in investments that develop convertible commodity funds, there is the possibility for companies, which lack own resources but whose economic basis and conditions of leadership are--even according to the bank--a guarantee, to pay the required minimum of own resources in installments.

All this means, of course, only a possibility and not a kind of liberalization. The regulating system wants to achieve a more effective development through stricter credits. For instance, the minimum of the profit requirement proportional to the engaged assets has increased.

The decreasing development funds, the smaller credit margin, and the stricter credits have an effect primarily on the new investments to be planned. In order to reduce the time-span of credit, there is, in cases of well-prepared investments, a possibility for the companies, to acquire a promissory note, within defined limits but even up to 1982, of credit and assistance for investments to be started.

For the new investments, we must strive, first of all to complete them; this is at least what the credit regulations encourage. For example, the maturing of advance credit to complete the working assets in case of investments that are about to be completed may take as long as 8 years. This time is almost identical with the time-span of an investment credit.

Because of the increase of procurement prices, the demand for credit to provide working assets is expected to grow in 1980. Here too, the increase of demand is accompanied by stricter credit terms. The bank will give credit to provide working assets only for production whose realization is possible to ascertain. If a farm wants to have significantly more credit than in the preceding year, the bank will thoroughly examine the justification for it.

The Possibilities for Encouragement

The method of financing and measuring the increment of permanently engaged current assets will also change. Earlier the cooperative made the decision whether or not it considers a specified part of the ready-made goods or own products as durable assets. This has been stopped now. According to the new orders, everything that the farms have in stock on 31 December will be considered durable assets. And only credit, or advanced credit for circulating assets can be the source of this.

From the standpoint of production, the most interesting part of the 1980 regulations is perhaps the regulation of personal income. The farms had enough time since the November publication of the regulations to separate wages and the end-of-the-year profit sharing but they have not yet learned the opportunities for an incentive through this double interest. In a farm, for example, where they perhaps cannot, or do not want to, pay the mid-year wages in one sum, they can pay the back-wages alongside with the profit sharing at the end of a successful year, without paying taxes on it. Or, when the wage increases cannot be tax-exempt because, for instance, of an exceptionally large crop--there is more work in a good year and labor also costs more--it can choose between paying taxes and thus making the excess wages paid the basis, and not paying taxes and reducing profit sharing by the same amount as that of the excess wages paid during the year. Wages supplemented by profit sharing cannot, of course, be considered as a basis.

The end-of-the-year profit sharing--the amount of which depends on the year's wages and the per capita profit--cannot, however, be considered as a kind of advance during the year or as a supplement. At least it is not in the interest of the enterprise. If only because it does not have to pay 17 percent on profit sharing as a contribution to the Trade Union Social Insurance Center. (But it counts in Social Security benefits.) This is true also in cases where the farms connect their during-the-year means for wage increase with the end-of-the-year profit sharing.

An Ineffective "Antidote"

There can be found a loop-hole even in the most thoroughly worked-out wage-control system by manipulating with the staff number. There are those who think that staff increase is the "effective antidote" for the present during-the-year wage regulations. With the separation of the during-the-year wages and the end-of-the-year profit sharing this method has lost, however, its "advantages" that were debatable earlier too, because of preferences and that are in all cases only temporary. It may be true that a farm, if it hires people with low wages only to increase its staff, may more easily "fit" into the wage level during the year, but at the same time its per capita profit and thus the end-of-the-year profit sharing will decrease not only because of unproductive wages and taxes but also because of the larger staff. And this makes a difference, for while the tax-exempt increase of mid-year wages is in the average maximum 3.5 percent, the tax-free end-of-the-year profit sharing may reach even 14 percent. (According to calculations, lucrative farms are capable of paying an average of 6-9 percent end-of-the-year profit sharing. This is thus only half of the means but twice the amount of the mid-year development.)

We are not speaking, then, to use technical terminology, of a wanton reduction of the income capacity of the farms. The regulating system is one means of adaptation to the stricter conditions which will probably help in regrouping the assets at our disposal to efficient areas.

This year is not only a touchstone of the effects of the new regulating system but also a period preparing for the 6th five-year plan. It is thus not indifferent whether the farms will consolidate or their actions will continue to be hesitant and temporary.

PRODUCTION, STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF FARM POLICY DISCUSSED

Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 12 Dec 79 pp 49-58

[Article by Franciszek Kolbusz: Continuation of the agricultural policy is the basis of agricultural development]

[Text] The Guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress emphasize that the principles of the agricultural policy developed by our party jointly with the ZSL [United Peasant Party] will continue to be realized. These establish a union between production growth and the social and technical reconstruction of agriculture, as well as a steady improvement in the agricultural population's living and working conditions. On the one hand, this confirms that the present agricultural policy is proving itself, is bringing many interesting results in the agricultural and social area, and has been recognized by rural working masses as an expression of concern for their interests while on the other, it creates the prospect for the further development and modernization of agriculture.

As we know, agriculture's basic task is the expansion of production at a rate, and on a scale which will meet society's foodstuff, and the national economy's raw product needs, an expansion based on the full and efficient utilization of all production factors at agriculture's disposal. To cope with these needs requires, on the one hand, an active interaction of agricultural policy, principally with respect to supplying agriculture with production means and assuring the profitability of agricultural production, and on the other, skilled action by agricultural workers which determines the production and social effectiveness of resources and outlays.

Our Party's continuing concern for agricultural development also has its justification in the fact that we must make up many years of neglect in agriculture, a neglect which is reflected in agriculture's agrarian structure as well as in its technical equipment. Thus, besides surmounting the biological barriers to production growth which appear in agriculture as a branch of the national economy--crops, and individual animal productivity--we must surmount the barriers shaped by the historical development of the countryside's social conditions. This is the reason why the proper

coordination of agricultural production growth with social changes in our agriculture has such a meaningful significance. As experience indicates, these changes, among others, are a function of the level and qualitative structure of production forces in the total national economic scale, as well as in agriculture itself. This is why the problems of investment outlays for agricultural development, as well as the quantity of production means which the national economy is capable of making available to agriculture, emerges to the fore.

The understanding of this problem found its reflection in the total investment expenditures incurred for the development of the entire foodstuffs complex as well as for agriculture itself. From 1971-1980 1.215 billion zlotys was earmarked for investment outlays in the entire foodstuff economy, or 2.9 times more than during the period from 1961-1970, with which, outlays for agriculture itself will reach a level of 858 billion zlotys, or 2.7 times greater. This is an economic policy in relation to agriculture which is characteristic of economically developed countries, in which agriculture's share in investment outlays is higher than in the creation of national income. Thus, for example, agriculture's share in national income in the years 1970-1977 shaped itself in the neighborhood of not quite 16 percent, while for investment outlays it was at a level of 18.5 percent. This signifies the attainment of a high development level in the total national economic scale, which permits an intrabranh flow of resources from which agriculture benefits.

Thanks to the composite effect on agriculture, and despite certain vacillations in particular years with poor weather conditions for agriculture, an average net final output growth in the neighborhood of 2.3 percent was attained, although this ratio was substantially higher from 1971 to 1975. However, it should be mentioned, that in the 1970's there were disproportions between plant and animal production which were unfavorable for the total national economy. These were based on the fact that the rate of animal production was substantially greater and caused a shortage of plant raw materials essential for maintaining and increasing a given number of farm animals. Each increase in the number of farm animals needs to be evaluated positively, not only from the standpoint of the degree of agricultural production effectiveness, but also from a social standpoint because it attests to the progressive process of agricultural intensification, while at the same time having a beneficial influence on the level and structure of society's diet. Thus, despite the appearance of that disproportion, the results obtained in animal production need to be evaluated positively, while simultaneously drawing appropriate conclusions with respect to the further development of all agricultural production.

Actually, such conclusions are contained in the Guidelines, which emphasize the necessity of speeding up the expansion of plant production, particularly with reference to grains and feeds. The planned net final agricultural production growth for the years 1981-1985 in the neighborhood of 12-13 percent, sets a higher rate for plant production and a lesser one for animal production. According to Z. Grochowski's calculations, it appears,

that in order to better adapt the rate of fodder production to needs, its midyear increment in the years 1981-1985 ought to amount to 3.7 percent, and animal production to 2.1 percent.*). This should mean a substantial increase in yields, as well as a shift in the sowing structure toward a further increase in the share of more fruitful plants which yield a large quantity of feed units per hectare, with the simultaneous assumption of an intensive exploitation of the entire surface of all agricultural lands at agriculture's disposal. Taking into consideration present attainments in the area of yields, as well as the further intensification of plant production, it was proposed that in the years 1981-1985, our agriculture ought to raise grain yields to 30-32 quintals per hectare, potatoes to 220-330 quintals per hectare and oleaginous plants to 21-23 quintals per hectare. The attainment of stable yields at this level places a responsible obligation on the agricultural population for further improvement in agrotechnical measures. These constitute the main factor in the effective utilization of all possibilities which inhere in agriculture itself, as well as of those which are created by agricultural policy. It is necessary here to again emphasize such problems as: the full utilization of the entire agricultural surface, introducing new, more productive varieties and strains of cultivated plants, expansion of the area of after-crop cultivation, intensive management of all cultivable lands, efficient use of mineral and organic fertilizers, as well as the prompt harvesting of crops. This is a series of activities which in total is dependent on the activity of the agricultural environment, supported effectively by agricultural policy.

In discussing production problems, it is impossible to overlook the matter of the efficient utilization of production results obtained in agriculture. This pertains primarily to feeds management in which waste, characterized by inefficient feeding and outdated methods of conservation and storage, continues. Our agriculture still has large reserves in this segment whose activation will be facilitating the further expansion of animal production. Besides a quantitative increase of individual animal types, the structure of animal production should also be changed. This means it ought to be adapted to national feeds capabilities. Thus from this, there emerges so strongly the problem of an increase in the number of cattle which could better utilize our feeds production capabilities, and simultaneously, beneficially influence the further intensification of agriculture, as well as an improvement in feeding society. Thus, it is anticipated that by the end of the coming five-year period, the number of cattle will reach a level of 15 to 15.5 million, pigs 23 to 23.5 million, and sheep about 5.5 to 6.5 million. The production of poultry meat ought to attain a level of 750 thousand tons. The figures on the further quantitative growth in the number of farm animals should be attained concurrent with raising the yield per animal unit, something which will demand an improvement of general animal hygiene, as well as of intensification of stock-raising work

* Z. Grochowski: "Agricultural Production Growth Possibilities in the Years 1981-1985".

"Nowe Drogi" no 7/1979, p 89.

which raise the biological use qualities of animals. This means, that together with agricultural production growth, real qualitative changes will follow, primarily in the technology of processing, work organization and production which raise the effectiveness of management in agriculture.

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A key problem of the further development of agriculture and the entire foodstuffs economy, is the creation of material-technical bases for attainment of the planned production goals. It must be taken into account, that the 1970s, which have brought a substantial production increase and modernization of all agriculture, have simultaneously brought about the substantial exhaustion of common agricultural reserves in all sectors including that of individual peasant farming. In speaking of common reserves, I have in mind the fuller utilization of local soil-climate conditions, labor force reserves, livestock buildings, et cetera. It is clear, that in this period, agriculture was supported with ever greater supplies of industrial production means, thanks to which, it was possible to attain an increase in agricultural production as well as to transform agriculture structurally. The supply of technical production goods deserves particular emphasis. It is reflected by an increase in the number of tractors in agriculture from about 220 thousand units in 1971 to about 530 thousand units in 1980, or more than a 2.5-fold increase, while the number of grain harvesting combines will more than triple. The substantial improvement in creating production potential for agricultural mechanization, whose progress in the 1980s will be more rapid and complex, is a fact which takes on real significance. Together with outlays for mechanization, which in the present 10-year period, 2.6-fold in comparison with the preceding 10-year period, outlays were also increased for land reclamation and drainage, as well as for the modernization of energy networks.

The period 1971-1979 was simultaneously characterized by the rapid development of the non-agricultural sectors of the national economy which absorbed specific numbers of workers from agriculture and worsened its demographic situation. As is evident from the data cited, although the supply of industrial production goods for agriculture was expanded during this period, it did not compensate for the diminution of the work force and restricted the possibility of a deeper intensification of agriculture. We need to become aware of the fact that our agriculture will be characterizing itself in an ever greater capital-absorbing development direction from which complex problems for the entire national economy will be arising. The main point is, that agriculture's dependence on the non-agricultural sector is constantly increasing, but that the dependence of socio-economic progress in the country as a whole on a modernized agriculture and foodstuff economy, is also becoming more and more evident. Non-agricultural branches of the national economy which increase and expand the quantity assortment of agricultural production goods are not doing agriculture a "favor", but are creating material-technical bases for increasing production of the food which in large measure decides the living standard of each Polish family. Such activity results from the correctness of social progress. Ignoring it leads to an increase in disproportions that restrict the country's

overall socio-economic progress. I emphasize this purposely in order to bring out in strong relief those parts of the Guidelines which formulate conditions essential for the further increase in agricultural production, and which are dependent on increasing investment outlays in industry manufacturing production goods for agriculture.

At the same time, the level of equipping agriculture with modern, durable, production goods of industrial origin has fundamental significance for the production increase itself, as well as for the stability of increase trends in particular years. It is a known fact that an agriculture which is rich in production means, strong economically and conducted by professionally trained agricultural producers, can effectively cope with the unfavorable atmospheric conditions of a given year, and can level out the negative effects of those conditions. The present situation with respect to production goods manufactured for agriculture cannot be considered as satisfactory. Of each 1 thousand zlotys worth of agriculture's total production at current prices, production for agriculture oscillates around 155 zlotys, or barely 15.5 percent. We note a lessened supply rate of mineral fertilizer for agriculture as well as of certain types of building materials, agricultural machines and tools, et cetera. Thus, there emerges the simple conclusion of the need for changes in the structure of investment outlays in industry manufacturing production goods for agriculture, because it is one of the fundamental conditions for attainment of the planned net final output increase of 12-13 percent in the years 1981-1985, in relation to the years 1976-1980. The Guidelines propose definite goals in this respect. Thus, for example, the production of mineral fertilizers, the most effective crop-creator, is by 1985 to increase as follows: nitrogen fertilizers to 1700-1800 thousand tons, and phosphorous fertilizers to 1200-1300 thousand tons. This will allow increasing mineral fertilization to about 250 kg NPK per hectare of agricultural land.

Besides production goods, another group of factors actively shaped by agricultural policy, are economic conditions, including a price policy. After 1970, many political documents devoted to price policy always emphasized the importance of an active price policy, that is, one which would be reacting on a day by day basis to changing production costs in agriculture, as well as to those emerging from agriculture's overall economic situation. In evaluating this period, it can be said, that in essence, this principle was attained although its flexibility and effectiveness in certain cases is debatable. However, we must remember that the pricing policy in agriculture constitutes an unusually complex economic mechanism, and its flexibility and effectiveness depend on many many factors. The realization of planned agricultural goals in the 80s will require the continued adaptation of an active and still more effective price policy than hitherto. It must be noted that the mutual relationships of production factors in agriculture will constantly be changing, that agricultural capital and energy-absorption will be growing. In other words, agricultural unit costs will be changing. The production growth rate and its concentration and specialization, plus the simultaneous increase of dependence on the amount of industrial production goods, have an impact on 1) the

strong reaction of the agricultural economy in general, and the peasant economy in specific, 2) a broadly understood price policy, that is, on agricultural product purchase center prices, as well as on the costs of production goods. It is, of course, known that a natural economy loosely tied to the market reacts weakly to economic incentives. Thus, as agriculture is modernized, the significance of economic production conditions increases. This includes pricing policy which should effectively combat any stagnation process, or even a decline in agricultural production, and not be merely an answer to such stagnation or decline.

An active economic policy in agriculture serves not only for realization of production goals. It also concerns assuring an increase in the agricultural population's cash earnings, so that its living standard approaches that attained by the non-agricultural population. It is understandable, that the social goals of agricultural policy must possess production safeguards expressed in an appropriate production increment, while pricing policy serves only for the creation of profitable conditions for such production. Thus, a broadly understood economic policy, that is, the outfitting of agriculture in production goods, agricultural purchasing center prices, the cost of production goods, state credit help, professional care, et cetera, possesses capital significance for the fundamental problem of the further development of agriculture, which the full and effective utilization of the entire agricultural surface is. It is anticipated that the near future will bring the greatest turnover in agricultural land in the history of the Polish Peoples Republic. This is connected with the implementation of the statute on the universal pension system for agricultural workers. According to forecasts, about 5.7 million hectares of agricultural land will be turned over, that is, about 40 percent of the area actually utilized by individual farmers. Of course, a major part of this land (about 4.5 million hectares) will pass to new owners within the framework of individual ownership. Such a direction of this turnover is politically as well as economically justified. Without going into details, it can be said that if such a land turnover rate will not constitute a threat to production increase, that will be only because of the active participation of economic policy in such turnover. What is involved is the fact that it will mean a further, substantial concentration of land in the State-controlled structure as well as a clear improvement of the individual farming area structure. In both cases, the concentration process requires a substantial increase in equipping agriculture with production means, as well as a shaping of prices which would preclude agricultural economic power from becoming a barrier to its development and modernization.

In relation to land as a production source, the socio-political and economic aspects of agricultural policy being realized a breakdown is almost as if in a lens. Of course, the further increase in agricultural production, raising the degree of our independence with respect to grains and feeds, and beyond that, a more complex and harmonious development of agriculture based on its internal strengths and capabilities, is dependent on land utilization.

The agricultural policy implemented in the 70s sets up a composite resolution of the production and structural problems of our agriculture, which will raise the level of production forces as well as improve social conditions in the village and in agriculture. The experience acquired in the course of accomplishing that policy has fully confirmed its propriety, because along with agricultural production development, real structural changes are being made. These are reflected in the continuing strengthening of the social structure, that is of the PPGR [State Farm Enterprises], production cooperatives, agricultural circles and the socialization of production processes in the peasant economy. The latter is undergoing substantial internal social changes, primarily with respect to the strengthening of specialization processes, production concentration and the expansion of intra- and inter-sectorial cooperation. Thus it can be said that the results obtained up to the present, which include the constant strengthening of the cooperative sector, confirm the propriety of the Leninist conception concerning the social transformation of agriculture on the basis of a continuing improvement in the level of production forces in agriculture.

As I indicated, a significant attainment of the agricultural policy of the 70s is the rapid development of the State-controlled sector in agriculture. Its role in the management of agricultural land grew from 16.8 percent in 1970 to 23.3 percent in 1978, while its participation in total agricultural production grew from 14.3 to 22.4 percent. Thus, we see that the production increment outdistanced the process of enlarging the land area in the socialized sector. Thanks to the increase in acreage owned, higher work output, more effective land utilization and other production factors, a two-fold production increase was obtained in the entire State-controlled sector. Thus, the strengthening of the socialized sector not only brings about a steadily growing influence on overall progress in agriculture as a whole, but also on the foodstuffs market. At the same time, the thesis relative to the possibility of linking structural changes with the growth of agricultural production becomes confirmed. It is also worth mentioning that the demographic changes taking place in the countryside and in agriculture cause the freeing of parts of agricultural land from peasant management. In large measure, this land now passes and in the future will continue to pass into the socialized sector. It is anticipated that about 1.2 to 1.5 million hectares of agricultural land will pass from the individual sector of peasant management to socialized management, and thus this will have a substantial effect on the overall structural changes in agriculture in the direction of the further expansion of the State-controlled sector. This imposes definite tasks on the entire national economy with respect to production and furnishing agriculture with an appropriate quantity of production goods. We know from practical experience that structural changes must be accompanied by real changes in engineering production technology as well as in work organization and production. Thus, development of the socialized sector is identified with the modernization of production processes in agriculture. Quite properly then, the Guidelines emphasize the significance of increased outlays for the development of those branches of production which manufacture production goods

for agriculture. The showing here of the need for more direct involvement of industry in creating a modern production basis for agriculture seems justified. To be sure, the as-yet-few examples to date attest to the possibilities hidden in the closer integration of industry with agriculture within the framework of the foodstuff economy complex. This mainly concerns direct support of agriculture in the investment process, as well as in the creation of a strong agricultural raw materials base for industry. The experience with such integration to date, simultaneously is a practical confirmation of the aptness of the thought expressed by Comrade Edward Gierek, that the entire society ought to participate in the creation of modern agriculture.

When we speak of the propriety of the principle of supporting the development of agricultural production in all sectors of our agriculture, then we cannot, even for a moment, forget about the individual sector which continues to occupy a dominant position in agricultural production. In 1978, individual peasant management embraced 76.7 of all of the country's agricultural surface, nearly 74 percent of all of the cattle, 89 percent of the cows, 85 percent of the swine, nearly 67 percent of the sheep and more than 97 percent of the horses. Nearly 65 percent of the meat, more than 85 percent of the milk and more than 92 percent of the eggs were produced in the individual peasant management sector. I am citing these figures purposely in order to make the reader aware that supplying food to society, and raw materials to industry in the 1980s, will depend on the expansion of production in the individual peasant economy. Hence then, our Party's realistically based agricultural policy, properly strives to create material, social and organizational conditions for the further development and modernization of the peasant economy, its ever closer integration with the entire national economy, as well as with State-controlled agriculture. The economic-organizational plan of linking individual ownership with the state which was developed over a period of 35 years, and improved after 1970, is bringing positive results. Actually, 88.2 percent of the total production of goods in this economy gets to the State-controlled market. That market's share is still higher with respect to particular products such as meat, milk, industrial plants, et cetera. This means that the individual economy has been fully incorporated within the orbit of the planned economy.

From the standpoint of seeing development prospects and further structural changes in our agriculture, that economy's internal transformations have immeasurable significance. As a result of achieving the principles of the agricultural policy, and the inflow of a broader stream of industrial production goods to agriculture after 1970, the process of land accumulation and of the concentration and specialization of agriculture was speeded up. These are phenomena which are immensely useful because they safeguard the higher effectiveness of utilizing production means, assure a substantial increase in work efficiency, and raise the marketability of peasant farming. Experience to date indicates that this process is almost proportional to the stream of production goods directed to peasant agriculture. This is identical to the case of State-controlled agriculture whose spatial expansion and the results being obtained are closely dependent on the possibilities

of equipping it with modern production means and quarters for livestock. Thus, it is worthwhile to again emphasize the enormous importance of the intensification of investment outlays on branches of the national economy announced in the Guidelines, which are decisive with respect to a modern agricultural material-technical base and the entire foodstuffs economy. With reference to the individual peasant economy, this base will continue to determine the maintenance of a high level of land production efficiency, keep a portion of the population vocationally active in agriculture, and deepen concentration and agricultural production processes. When we emphasize the need for supporting the development processes in the individual peasant economy, then the question is almost automatically raised, as to whether or not the strengthening of that economy is in conflict with the program of building socialism in the rural area? Experience to date, shows that strengthening the peasant economy not only is not in conflict with the program of socializing the rural area, but that in our conditions, it constitutes the most rational route for attainment of desired structural changes in the countryside, with a simultaneous increase in agricultural production. Also, that the rapid development of individual farms gives birth to processes which bring them closer to the socialization of production and ownership forms. This is attested to by ever more common phenomena of the springing up of production groups comprised of individual farmers, cooperative relations with the socialized sector, as well as organized specialty farms and producer cooperatives. It is worth mentioning, that in 1970 there were but 36 producer cooperatives, while in 1978 there were 382. What is important is, that the new cooperatives are organized most frequently by young, well-managing, active farmers. At the same time, it is known that, on the one hand, the economic power of the producer cooperative is the accumulated power of the farmers who founded the cooperative, and on the other, is the result of the state's credit assistance. Thus, from this there ensues the simple proposal for the creation of economically strong, organizationally elastic producer cooperatives, based on developing but not deteriorating individual peasant farming.

At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize that the individual peasant economy in our country is developing with much participation by the State-controlled sector and with state assistance. This involves supplying the production needs of this economy, credit assistance, professional counseling, et cetera. Based on this activity by the socialized sector and the state in the individual economy sector, there is occurring a socialization of production processes, as well as a subordination of its development directions and dynamic to social needs.

From a social point of view, the nature of the working conditions appearing in that economy has fundamental significance. Speaking most generally, if the development of that economy takes place on the basis of work by the owner and members of his family, supported by the service activity of State-controlled units, then regardless of the scale of production and incomes obtained, the farm has a family character, and its evolution will tend toward group forms of management. If on the other hand, the farm is developing on the basis of the continuing hiring of a work force, then

It cannot find social acceptance. Experience to date shows that basically, the evolution of our national peasant economy turns decisively toward family farming with a manifestation of collectivity elements. Thus, these are processes which deserve material-technical and social support. Both from a production viewpoint, as also from the standpoint of social changes, the inter-sector cooperation initiated by agricultural policy has an immeasurably real significance. The policy of mutual "openness" of sectors operating in agriculture in relation to self, has contributed to the activation of many production reserves, to better utilization of the existing production base, and to an increase in agricultural production. In the years 1971-1979, the State-controlled sector expanded its activity in order to utilize the animal production biological base located in the individual peasant economy. The results were satisfying. This was reflected in the purchase and raising of calves and young cattle for slaughter, in the production of piglets and silts with assignment for fattening in the socialized or individual economy. In this way, livestock space, feed capabilities, and work force reserves are used more effectively. Cooperation based on long-term cooperative agreements subordinates investment processes as well as development directions in the individual sector to the needs of the socialized sector. An example of vital significance here can be the intersector cooperation in farm produce processing. State-controlled farms which undertake this activity, interact through long-term contractual-cooperative agreements in production directions at individual farmer-cooperators, and in this way create stable raw material bases. Thus, the development in the State-controlled economy of farm produce-food product processing which utilizes local raw material capabilities, and joins individual producers with the socialized agricultural sector in a durable way, appears to be fully justified. The development of the State-controlled economy expands the latter's material and technical-organizational capability of linking itself durably with the individual economy. Experience shows, that the policy of supporting the development of all sectors has a many-faceted significance, and that its outcome is the deep transformations taking place in production conditions on the farm and in agriculture. The continuation of this policy based on the country's continuing economic development, creates new possibilities for the further strengthening of socialist social relations in Poland's rural area in the 1980s.

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The problems touched on in this article do not encompass the whole rich subject emerging from the consistent continuation of agricultural policy principles developed by our Party, and confirmed by a fruitful, long-term practice of its realization. The contents of this article were concentrated principally on production and structural problems. The social problems and social aspects of agricultural policy exhibited so strongly in the Guidelines were omitted almost entirely. This topical construction of the article was guided by the thought of presenting the continuity of the

agricultural policy's provisions. This continuity in the area of production requiring definite outlays, is of vital significance. On the other hand, the realization of that basic goal is at the same time a basis for the resolution of the social and welfare problems which constitute an integral part of overall social policy, and which is the primary goal in the country's socio-economic development.

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CSO: 2600

FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1980

Belgrade SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 67, 28 Dec 79 pp 1954-1990

[Text] I. General Section

Article 1

The Federal Budget for 1980 consists of the following:

- 1) the Federation's own revenues--in the total amount of 82,173,100,000 dinars;
- 2) total expenditures and the resources of the current budgetary reserve and the amount set aside for the permanent budgetary reserve of the Federation--in the amount of 128,287,600,000 dinars;
- 3) the difference between the sum total of expenditures and the sum total of the Federation's own revenues in the amount of 46,114,500,000 dinars;
- 4) contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces--in the total amount of 36,914,500,000 dinars;
- 5) revenues from special sources established by federal law--in the total amount of 9,200,000,000 dinars.

Article 2

The amount of 235,700,000 dinars from the Federation's own revenues for 1980 is set aside for the permanent budgetary reserve of the Federation.

Article 3

Revenues by types, forms and subforms and expenditures by basic purposes are set forth in the Balance Sheet of Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1980 in the following amounts:

Balance Sheet of the Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1980

Classification Number				
Reve- nue Form	Reve- nue Sub- form	Amount		
1	2	I. Revenues	Of the Revenue Subform	Of the Revenue Form
		3	4	5
Type 03. Turnover Tax on Products				
03-1	Basic turnover tax on products			48,859,000,000
	03-1-1 Portion of turnover tax on products	48,859,000,000		
	Total Type 03			<u>48,859,000,000</u>
Type 05. Fees				
05-1	Administrative fees			153,500,000
	05-1-1 Consular fees	84,300,000		
	05-1-2 Customs fees	62,700,000		
	05-1-3 Other federal administrative fees	6,500,000		
05-3	Court fees			<u>1,200,000</u>
	Total Type 05			<u>154,700,000</u>
Type 06. Customs Duties and Import Charges				
06-1	Customs duties			13,572,000,000
06-2	Special import charges and fees and storage			17,019,000,000
	06-2-2 Special charge for equalizing the tax burden of imported goods	6,062,500,000		
	06-2-3 Special charge for the keeping of customs records	1,106,800,000		
	06-2-4 Special fee on imported goods	9,800,200,000		
	06-2-5 Storage charges on goods stored in customs service warehouses	49,500,000		
	Total Type 06			<u>30,591,000,000</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Type 07. Revenues Under Special Federal Statutes, Revenues of Federal Agen- cies and Organizations and Miscellaneous Reve- nues		
07-2		Revenues of federal admin- istrative agencies		1,654,600,000
	07-2-1	Revenues of federal agen- cies and organizations	1,654,600,000	
07-4		Other revenues		<u>913,800,000</u>
		Total Type 07		<u>2,568,400,000</u>
		Type 08. Revenues From Other Sociopolitical Com- munities		
08-1		Contributions of the repub- lics and autonomous prov- inces		36,914,500,000
	08-1-1	Contribution of the Social- ist Republic of Bosnia- Hercegovina	4,763,900,000	
	08-1-2	Contribution of the Social- ist Republic of Macedonia	2,096,800,000	
	08-1-3	Contribution of the Social- ist Republic of Slovenia	6,110,600,000	
	08-1-4	Contribution of the Social- ist Republic of Serbia, not including the autono- mous provinces	8,938,800,000	
	08-1-5	Contribution of the Social- ist Republic of Croatia	10,011,700,000	
	08-1-6	Contribution of the Social- ist Republic of Montenegro	701,500,000	
	08-1-7	Contribution of the Social- ist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	4,145,000,000	
	08-1-8	Contribution of the Social- ist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	146,200,000	
		Total Type 08		<u>36,914,500,000</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Type 09. Loans, Credits and Exemptions and Other Resources of the Current Year		
09-5		Credits taken		9,200,000,000
	09-5-1	Resources of the Yugoslav National Bank	9,200,000,000	
		Total Type 09		<u>9,200,000,000</u>
		Total revenues for distri- bution (Types 01 through 09)		128,287,600,000

Classification
Number

<u>Dis- tribu- tion Group</u>	<u>Dis- tribu- tion Sub- group</u>	<u>II. Distribution of Revenues</u>	<u>Amount Of Distribu- tion Subgroup</u>	<u>Of Distribu- tion Group</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Basic Purpose 01. Funds for Operation of Admin- istrative Agencies		
01-1		Funds which workers earn as income of the work community		3,271,270,270
	01-1-1	Funds for personal in- comes	3,146,190,270	
	01-1-2	Funds for community con- sumption	125,080,000	
01-2		Funds for material costs		286,944,460
01-3		Funds for special pur- poses		6,128,918,270
	01-3-1	Funds for personal in- comes and other per- sonal benefits of offi- cials and delegates	296,029,300	
	01-3-2	Other special purposes	2,053,477,310	
	01-3-3	Funds for general public purposes	2,760,111,660	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	01-3-4	Current financing of federal directorates for commodity reserves	1,019,300,000	
01-4		Noneconomic investments and equipment		<u>2,200,967,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>11,888,100,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 02. National Defense and Social Self-Protection		
02-1		Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army		73,597,800,000
	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	72,677,800,000	
	02-1-2	Funds to cover expenditures related to the rendering of services to beneficiaries outside the Yugoslav People's Army	920,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 02		<u>73,597,800,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 04. Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities		
04-2		Supplemental funds		13,833,900,000
	04-2-1	Supplemental funds to the budgets of republics and autonomous provinces	10,871,300,000	
	04-2-2	Special supplemental funds to the budgets of republics and autonomous provinces	2,962,600,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 04		<u>13,833,900,000</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Basic Purpose 05. Obligations to Finance Social Services		
05-9		For old-age and disability insurance		18,988,700,000
05-11		For welfare of disabled veterans		<u>4,996,600,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 05		<u>23,985,300,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 06. Other General Public Purposes		
06-2		To sociopolitical organizations		606,300,000
06-10		Subsidy to the Fund of Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries		100,000,000
06-11		Compensation of the Social Accounting Service		<u>160,200,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>866,500,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 07. Funds to the Federal Reserve		
07-1		Transfers to the permanent budgetary reserve		235,700,000
07-2		Current budgetary reserve		<u>228,900,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 07		<u>464,600,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 08. Funds Placed in Time Deposits, Funds Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation		
08-4		Obligations arising out of credits		651,400,000

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	08-4-2	Other obligations from past years	3,651,400,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 08		<u>3,651,400,000</u>
		Total revenues distrib- uted and undistributed		128,287,600,000

II. Detailed Section

Article 4

Expenditures in the amount of 128,287,600,000 dinars, as indicated by basic purposes in the Balance Sheet of Revenues and Expenditures of the Federal Budget for 1980, are distributed among disbursing organizations, beneficiaries and detailed purposes as indicated in the detailed section of the Federal Budget for 1980, which is as follows:

<u>Item Num- ber</u>	<u>Distri- bution Group or Sub- group</u>	<u>Basic and Detailed Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
			<u>Of Item</u>	<u>Of Basic Purpose</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 1. State Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
1	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	15,421,870	
2	01-2	Funds for material costs	200,000	
3	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	17,609,920	
4	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes of other personnel	2,212,720	
5	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	450,000	
6	01-3-2	Traveling expenses	1,500,000	
7	01-3-2	Office supplies	300,000	
8	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone expenses	550,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
9	01-3-2	Public relations	800,000	
10	01-3-2	Trips and visits	14,300,000	
11	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000	
12	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, journals and newspapers	500,000	
13	01-3-2	Costs of manufacturing medals and decorations	8,500,000	
14	01-3-2	Costs of services	40,000	
15	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	502,000	
16	01-3-2	Funds to purchase uniforms and work clothes	30,000	
17	01-3-2	Addition to equipment and furnishings	700,000	
18	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order	80,000	
19	01-3-2	Expenses of the Council for National Defense	55,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>63,851,510</u>
Total Section 1 (Items 1 through 19)				63,851,510
Section 2. SFRY Assembly				
Title 1. SFRY Assembly				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
20	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel		109,593,180
21	01-2	Funds for material costs		250,000
22	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials and delegates		101,472,000
23	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone expenses		4,335,500
24	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime		7,200,000

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
25	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	2,000,000	
26	01-3-2	Operating expenses of delegates and bodies of the assembly	30,000,000	
27	01-3-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	330,000	
28	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins and journals	1,200,000	
29	01-3-2	Publication of transcripts	7,000,000	
30	01-3-2	Preparation of publications of the SFRY Assembly and of reports, bulletins and other assembly materials	8,000,000	
31	01-3-2	Expenses of parliamentary delegations	8,600,000	
32	01-3-2	Public relations	826,000	
33	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	800,000	
34	01-3-2	Membership dues in the Interparliamentary Union	450,000	
35	01-3-2	Services rendered by others	400,000	
36	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining the motor pool	6,000,000	
37	01-3-2	Print shop expenses	4,125,000	
38	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	16,000,000	
39	01-3-2	Share in preserving the main museum exhibit of the Museum of the First and Second Sessions of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]	1,800,000	
40	01-3-2	Preparation of topic reports, analyses and detailed studies	1,000,000	
41	01-3-2	Office supplies, minor furnishings, paper and other expendables	8,000,000	
42	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly for Preparation of the Law on Basic Rights Arising Out of Old-Age and Disability Insurance	3,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
43	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Monitoring Enforcement of the Law on Associated Labor	1,500,000	
44	01-3-2	Tito's fund for granting scholarships to young workers and workers' children of Yugoslavia	300,000	
45	01-3-2	Commission of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assem- bly for Preparation of the Law on the Bases of Socio- economic Relations in Man- agement and Economic Em- ployment of Resources for Expanded Reproduction	1,500,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>325,681,680</u>
Total Title 1				<u>325,681,680</u>
Title 2. Bureau for Peti- tions and Grievances				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies				
46	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	7,618,820	
47	01-2	Funds for material costs	250,000	
48	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	795,040	
49	01-3-2	Aid to petitioners	50,000	
50	01-3-2	Addition to equipment and furnishings	55,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>8,768,860</u>
Total Title 2				<u>8,768,860</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 3. Secretariat for Legislation of the SFRY Assembly		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
51	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,609,840	
52	01-2	Funds for material costs	147,400	
53	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	1,080,820	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>5,838,060</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>5,838,060</u>
		Total Section 2 (Items 20 through 53)		340,288,600
		Section 3. Council of the Federation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
54	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	10,170,880	
55	01-2	Funds for material costs	176,000	
56	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials and per- sons with special status	40,384,730	
57	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauff- eurs for irregular work- ing hours	565,000	
58	01-3-2	Traveling and moving ex- penses in Yugoslavia	550,000	
59	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,000	
60	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone expenses	320,000	
61	01-3-2	Subscription to informative publications and miscella- neous	600,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
62	01-3-2	Public relations	98,000	
63	01-3-2	Compensation of members of the Council of the Federation for use of a portion of their dwelling for official business	645,000	
64	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	70,000	
65	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	60,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>53,709,610</u>
		Total Section 3 (Items 54 through 65)		53,709,610
		Section 4. Office of the President of the Republic		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
66	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	21,058,990	
67	01-2	Funds for material costs	16,200,000	
68	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,833,300	
69	01-3-2	Sponsorship and aid	100,000	
70	01-3-2	Costs of purchasing gifts related to trips and visits	9,000,000	
71	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	1,317,000	
72	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings	2,000,000	
73	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining structures and furnishings	7,315,000	
74	01-3-2	Funds for personal incomes of seasonal personnel	150,000	
75	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	1,200,000	
76	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,700,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>63,874,290</u>
		Total Section 4 (Items 66 through 76)		63,874,290

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 5. Federal Executive Council		
		Title 1. Federal Executive Council		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
77	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	46,700,100	
78	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,350,000	
79	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	25,207,180	
80	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	840,000	
81	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	330,000	
82	01-3-2	Office supplies	228,000	
83	01-3-2	Subscription to newspapers, journals and publications	700,000	
84	01-3-2	Traveling and moving expenses in Yugoslavia	2,500,000	
85	01-3-2	Expenses of leasing compartments on the Yugoslav Railways	2,000,000	
86	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	16,500,000	
87	01-3-2	Expendables and furnishings	80,000	
88	01-3-2	Printing and copying of materials for meetings	2,500,000	
89	01-3-2	Funds for operating needs of the Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	1,823,360	
90	01-3-2	Public relations	3,000,000	
91	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	14,000,000	
92	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Legal Council	450,000	
93	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Economics Council	450,000	
94	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	10,000,000	
95	01-3-2	Expenses of the support services of the Federal Executive Council	250,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
96	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Public Council for Questions Relating to the Social System	3,300,000	
97	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Social Council for International Relations	1,290,000	
98	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Federal Public Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy	2,700,000	
99	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Council for Environmental Protection and Land Use Planning	5,450,000	
100	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for Relations With Religious Communities	420,000	
101	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Nuclear Energy Commission	1,250,000	
102	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation With UNESCO	7,000,000	
103	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	11,032,330	
104	01-3-2	Scholarships	300,000	
105	01-3-2	Renovating and furnishing dwellings of officials	1,500,000	
106	01-3-2	Costs of vacant dwellings	370,000	
107	01-3-2	Moving expenses	50,000	
108	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	381,000	
109	01-4	Installments to pay for aircraft	79,540,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>243,491,970</u>
		Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes		
110	06-10	Subsidy to the Fund of Solidarity With the Non-aligned Countries and Developing Countries	100,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>100,000,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>343,491,970</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 2. Protocol Department of the Federal Executive Council		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
111	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	633,480	
112	01-2	Funds for material costs	88,000	
113	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	722,870	
114	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	105,000	
115	01-3-2	Public relations	7,000	
116	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms	13,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>1,569,350</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>1,569,350</u>
		Title 3. Service of the Federal Executive Council for Defense Preparations		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
117	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,758,260	
118	01-2	Funds for material costs	325,000	
119	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	401,010	
120	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	14,000,000	
121	01-4	Financing the program of Phase I of shelter construction and adaptation	113,226,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>132,712,270</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>132,712,270</u>
		Total Section 5 (Items 77 through 121)		477,773,590

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 6. Yugoslav Constitutional Court		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
122	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	8,804,580	
123	01-2	Funds for material costs	750,000	
124	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,849,140	
125	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	240,000	
126	01-3-2	Costs of proceedings	160,000	
127	01-3-2	Publication of the Collection of Decisions and Opinions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia	826,000	
128	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,300	
129	01-3-2	Per diems of chauffeurs	60,000	
130	01-3-2	Lump-sum payment to chauffeurs for irregular working hours	262,140	
131	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	20,000	
132	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	100,000	
133	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting delegations	200,000	
134	01-3-2	Expenses of arranging materials from the 2d, 3d and 4th international European conferences in 1974, 1976 and 1978	120,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>19,462,160</u>
		Total Section 6 (Items 122 through 134)		19,462,160

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Section 7. Federal Court				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies				
135	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	12,844,380	
136	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,450,000	
137	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	7,191,290	
138	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	180,000	
139	01-3-2	Publication of the Collec- tion of Court Decisions	300,000	
140	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia	130,000	
141	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	65,000	
142	01-3-2	Translation into the lan- guages of the nationali- ties and ethnic minorities	10,000	
143	01-3-2	Costs of court proceedings	200,000	
144	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	260,000	
145	01-3-2	Current maintenance of buildings and furnishings	80,000	
146	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting for- eign delegations	80,000	
147	01-3-2	Public relations	80,000	
148	01-3-2	Awards and compensation to lay judges	20,000	
149	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	40,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>22,860,670</u>
Total Section 7 (Items 135 through 149)				22,860,670
Section 8. Federal Public Prosecutor's Office				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies				
150	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,770,360	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
151	01-2	Funds for material costs	430,000	
152	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	3,313,350	
153	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	180,000	
154	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	100,000	
155	01-3-2	Translation of official court documents from and into foreign languages	120,000	
156	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and of monitoring and studying social relations and trends	120,000	
157	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia	75,000	
158	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting for- eign delegations	177,000	
159	01-3-2	Public relations	40,000	
160	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	20,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>9,345,710</u>
		Total Section 8 (Items 150 through 160)		9,345,710
		Section 9. Federal Public Solicitor General's Office		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
161	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	2,624,220	
162	01-2	Funds for material costs	280,000	
163	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	1,187,320	
164	01-3-2	Costs of trial and execu- tive proceedings and rep- resentation in Yugoslavia	20,000	
165	01-3-2	Costs of conducting suits abroad and traveling ex- penses	386,430	
166	01-3-2	Public relations	5,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
167	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting foreign delegations	20,000	
168	01-3-2	Costs of meetings	30,000	
169	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	10,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>4,562,970</u>
		Total Section 9 (Items 161 through 169)		4,562,970
		Section 10. Federal Public Defender of Self-Management Law		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
170	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,960,830	
171	01-2	Funds for material costs	420,000	
172	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,542,220	
173	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	70,800	
174	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	50,000	
175	01-3-2	Public relations	30,000	
176	01-3-2	Costs of conferences and seminars	40,000	
177	01-3-2	Expenses of visiting foreign delegations	30,000	
178	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	15,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>4,158,850</u>
		Total Section 10 (Items 170 through 178)		4,158,850
		Section 11. Federal Council for Misdemeanors		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
179	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	2,877,140	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
180	01-2	Funds for material costs	340,000	
181	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	2,208,970	
182	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia	30,000	
183	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	30,000	
184	01-3-2	Costs of translation from and into foreign languages	15,000	
185	01-3-2	Operating expenses of occa- sional members of the Council	100,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>5,601,110</u>
Total Section 11 (Items 179 through 185)				5,601,110
Section 12. Federal Secre- tariat for Foreign Affairs				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies				
186	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	261,762,310	
187	01-2	Funds for material costs	40,000,000	
188	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	12,154,570	
189	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,290,000	
190	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on Sunday and on holidays	3,000,000	
191	01-3-2	Public relations	1,500,000	
192	01-3-2	Expenses of delegations	11,500,000	
193	01-3-2	Costs of boundary regula- tion with neighboring countries and expansion of the Commission for Codifi- cation of International Law	2,471,000	
194	01-3-2	Costs of consultations and meetings of the group of nonaligned countries	6,749,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
195	01-3-3	Expenses of the host delegation's participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	432,740	
196	01-3-2	Operation of radio equipment	9,200,000	
197	01-3-2	Costs of temporary housing	4,500,000	
198	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,530,000	
199	01-3-2	Translation of international treaties into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and other states	2,000,000	
200	01-3-2	Assembly and processing of archive materials	1,900,000	
201	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	48,945,450	
202	01-3-2	Funds for documentation	6,830,000	
203	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	5,000,000	
204	01-3-2	Research projects, studies and analyses	16,000,000	
205	01-3-2	Specialized training of personnel for the communication service	520,000	
206	01-3-2	Rent and maintenance of the office space of the Protocol Department	700,000	
207	01-3-3	Personal and material expenses of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	1,510,000,000	
208	01-3-3	Obligations consisting of payments for buildings purchased on credit to meet the needs of diplomatic and consular missions abroad	40,693,000	
209	01-3-3	Replacement of travel documents of Yugoslav citizens abroad	18,000,000	
210	01-3-3	Physical security and security equipment	1,500,000	
211	01-3-3	For information activity among Yugoslav citizens working and living abroad	5,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
212	01-3-3	Repatriation and deportation of Yugoslav citizens from foreign countries	2,196,000	
213	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing and holding the 59th Conference of the International Law Association	4,000,000	
214	01-3-3	Preparation of publications and documents on foreign policy	2,180,000	
215	01-3-3	Miscellaneous grants in accordance with the principles of international solidarity	2,000,000	
216	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	8,000,000	
217	01-3-3	Specialized training of personnel	2,000,000	
218	01-3-3	Participation of the SFRY in financing the peace-keeping forces of the United Nations in the Near East	2,901,790	
219	01-3-3	Expenses of holding the 21st Meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO	150,000,000	
220	01-4	Financing the investment program of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs	423,890,000	
221	01-4	Financing the program of investments to build structures for foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Belgrade	39,770,000	
222	04-1	Construction of the building of the Canadian Embassy in Belgrade	10,670,000	
223	04-1	Equipment for physical and technical security	4,947,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>2,665,732,860</u>
		Basic Purpose 07--Federal Reserve Funds		
224	07-2	Undistributed funds		<u>6,400,000</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 07		<u>6,400,000</u>
		Total Section 12 (Items 186 through 224)		2,672,132,860
		Section 13. Federal Secretariat for National Defense		
		Basic Purpose 02--National Defense and Social Self-Protection		
225	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in the current year	72,677,800,000	
226	02-1-2	Funds to cover expenditures for the rendering of services to beneficiaries outside the Yugoslav People's Army	920,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 02		<u>73,597,800,000</u>
		Total Section 13 (Items 225 and 226)		73,597,800,000
		Section 14. Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
227	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	503,321,450	
228	01-2	Funds for material costs	50,000,000	
229	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	4,456,290	
230	01-3-2	For particular purposes	186,000,000	
231	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and footwear	10,000,000	
232	01-3-2	Personnel training	8,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
233	01-3-2	Preventive medicine, personnel insurance and lump-sum aid under Article 37 of the Law on Law Enforcement Under Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies	1,600,000	
234	01-3-2	Expenses of building maintenance	6,500,000	
235	01-3-2	Moving expenses and shipping costs	3,500,000	
236	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	3,400,000	
237	01-3-2	Remuneration for occasional, temporary and other jobs	2,000,000	
238	01-3-2	Purchase of athletic equipment	250,000	
239	01-3-2	Expenses of the Personnel Training Center	3,000,000	
240	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	2,000,000	
241	01-3-2	Obligations to law enforcement agencies in the republics and autonomous provinces under Article 43 of the Law on Law Enforcement Under Jurisdiction of Federal Agencies	28,000,000	
242	01-3-3	Compensation for personal incomes and other expenses of security personnel employed in SFRY diplomatic and consular missions abroad	40,228,130	
243	01-3-3	Expenses of the refugee transit and reception center	1,600,000	
244	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	6,000,000	
245	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Security and Social Self-Protection Institute	12,000,000	
246	01-3-3	Funds to cover expenses of the Security and Social Self-Protection Institute related to the rendering of services to foreign services and to third parties in Yugoslavia	65,000,000	

1	2	3	4	5
247	01-4	Funding for the moderniza- tion program	58,600,000	
248	01-4	Purchase of transportation equipment	21,800,000	
249	01-4	Construction of the recep- tion center for foreigners	6,000,000	
250	01-4	Construction of hangar and workshop for helicopters	22,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>1,045,255,870</u>
Total Section 14 (Items 227 through 250)				1,045,255,870
Section 15. Federal Secre- tariat for Finance				
Title 1. Secretariat				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies				
251	01-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	43,972,700	
252	01-1-2	Funds for community con- sumption of federal bod- ies, agencies and organi- zations	125,080,000	
253	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,845,000	
254	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	4,859,720	
255	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	180,000	
256	01-3-2	Assembly of evidence on Yu- goslav property abroad	16,000	
257	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the tariff commission	86,000	
258	01-3-2	Translation from and into foreign languages	55,000	
259	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,357,000	
260	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	82,000	
261	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	322,000	
262	01-3-2	Collaboration with interna- tional financial organiza- tions	333,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
263	01-3-2	Financing the program for advanced training of personnel	170,000	
264	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	530,000	
265	01-3-2	Printing the budget and year-end statement	55,000	
266	01-3-2	Preparation of financial publications	75,000	
267	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Preparing Changes in the System	500,000	
268	01-3-2	For particular purposes	190,000	
269	01-3-2	Funds for new projects and jobs undertaken by federal bodies and agencies	64,983,680	
270	01-3-2	Funds for alignment of personal incomes in federal bodies and agencies	158,031,730	
271	01-3-2	Funds to finance scientific research projects and scientific studies	30,000,000	
272	01-3-2	Funds to maintain the Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Yugoslavia	350,000	
273	01-3-3	Compensation for property nationalized in Yugoslavia	8,400,000	
274	01-3-3	Compensation and commissions of the Social Accounting Service	10,696,000	
275	01-3-3	Expenses of leasing the Ethiopian Embassy	46,000	
276	01-3-3	Expenses of the Commission for Reassessment of Fixed Assets	100,000	
277	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	35,000	
278	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Fund of Solidarity With the Nonaligned Countries and Developing Countries for 1980	1,384,290	
279	01-3-3	SFRY's supplemental payment for selective augmentation of the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	35,937,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
280	01-3-3	Expenses related to the annual assembly of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund	1,000,000	
281	01-4	Funds for reassessment envisaged by laws for non-economic investments	236,874,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>728,546,120</u>
		Basic Purpose 04--Funds Transferred to Other Sociopolitical Communities		
282	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina	4,364,800,000	
283	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia	1,989,500,000	
284	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro	2,207,500,000	
285	04-2	Supplemental funds to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	5,272,100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 04		<u>13,833,900,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 05--Obligations to Finance Social Services		
286	05-9	Supplemental earmarked funds to the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Community of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to cover the deficit in the Old-Age and Disability Insurance Fund	469,480,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
287	05-9	Funds for preferential old-age pensions of military personnel pursuant to provisions of the Law on Federal Obligations for Old-Age Pensions of War Veterans	1,552,970,000	
288	05-9	Funds for adjustment of military old-age pensions	848,750,000	
289	05-9	Supplemental earmarked funds to cover the deficit in the Military Personnel Old-Age Insurance Fund	3,653,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 05		<u>6,524,200,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 06--Other General Public Purposes		
290	06-11	Compensation to cover expenses of the Social Accounting Service for jobs of keeping records, monitoring tasks and reporting and analysis		<u>160,200,000</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>160,200,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 07--Federal Reserve Funds		
291	07-1	Transfer to the permanent federal reserve	235,700,000	
292	07-2	Current budgetary reserve	222,500,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 07		<u>458,200,000</u>
		Basic Purpose 08--Funds Placed in Time Deposits, Funds Set Aside, Obligations and Other Purposes of Interest to the Federation		
293	08-4-2	Obligations arising out of foreign loans and for foreign property which has been nationalized	22,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
294	08-4-2	Obligations arising out of credit extended to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro to repair earthquake damage	10,000,000	
295	08-4-2	To repay credit for agricultural surpluses used to finance the Federal Budget for 1965 and the Federal Budget for 1966	144,000,000	
296	08-4-2	Obligations taken over from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to repay the foreign loan for the Ibar--Lepenac Hydroelectric Power System	75,000,000	
297	08-4-2	Funds to pay off bonds and to offset differences in rates of exchange from past years	1,349,800,000	
298	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the Yugoslav National Bank related to performance of the Program for Permanent Federal Commodity Reserves for 1975	259,600,000	
299	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the Yugoslav National Bank related to performance of the Program for Permanent Federal Commodity Reserves for 1976	517,000,000	
300	08-4-2	Repayment of credit to the Yugoslav National Bank related to performance of the Program for Permanent Federal Commodity Reserves for 1977	170,500,000	
301	08-4-2	Repayment of credit extended to carry out the Program for Permanent Federal Commodity Reserves in 1978	250,000,000	
302	08-4-2	Funds to repay international loans for transportation routes in Montenegro	66,300,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
303	08-4-2	Funds to cover the lag between dates for subscription of loan and placement of credit of the Federal Fund for Credit Financing of the Economic Development of the Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces	623,900,000	
304	08-4-2	Obligations to the African Development Fund	70,000,000	
305	08-4-2	Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA)	49,700,000	
306	08-4-2	Membership subscription in the Inter-American Bank	35,000,000	
307	08-4-2	Contribution to the International Financial Corporation	8,600,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 08		<u>3,651,400,000</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>25,356,446,120</u>
		Title 2. Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
308	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	34,569,500	
309	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,622,000	
310	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	404,500	
311	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel employed in foreign exchange inspectorates in the republics	80,000	
312	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugoslavia	2,600,000	
313	01-3-2	Rent and maintenance of office space	600,000	
314	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	600,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
315	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	600,000	
316	01-3-2	Public relations	5,400	
317	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	95,000	
318	01-4	Purchase of office space	2,910,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>44,086,400</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>44,086,400</u>
		Total Section 15 (Items 251 through 318)		25,400,532,520
		Section 16. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
319	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	40,283,840	
320	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,800,000	
321	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	5,081,080	
322	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	300,000	
323	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work of typists based on quota, nonstaff personnel, specialized commissions and task forces	500,000	
324	01-3-2	Preparation of bulletins and other materials and forms for administering the foreign trade and foreign exchange system	230,000	
325	01-3-2	Research, information and documentation and consulting work of certain institutions	120,000	
326	01-3-2	Expenses of foreign and Yugoslav delegations	2,900,000	
327	01-3-2	Remuneration for translation of various specialized materials and foreign publications from foreign languages	55,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
328	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	35,000	
329	01-3-2	Current building maintenance	200,000	
330	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	7,892,500	
331	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	700,000	
332	01-3-2	Cost of the advanced personnel training program	250,000	
333	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	140,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>62,487,420</u>
Total Section 16 (Items 319 through 333)				62,487,420
Section 17. Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs				
Title 1. Secretariat				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
334	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	18,523,850	
335	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,350,000	
336	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,650,060	
337	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	250,000	
338	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	363,000	
339	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	210,000	
340	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	427,000	
341	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	1,000,000	
342	01-3-2	Expenses of data processing	150,000	
343	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	1,769,320	
344	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	50,000	
345	01-3-2	Funds to finance expenditures related to analysis and forecasting of economic trends	3,200,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
346	01-3-2	Costs of standardizing the methodology for monitoring economic trends	920,000	
347	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	60,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>32,923,230</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>32,923,230</u>
		Title 2. Federal Market Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
348	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	20,288,910	
349	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,900,000	
350	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	401,260	
351	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	200,000	
352	01-3-2	Compensation to authorized organizations and specialists for testing the quality of products being imported	2,000,000	
353	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	200,000	
354	01-3-2	Expenses of quality testing	500,000	
355	01-3-2	Rent	800,000	
356	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	60,000	
357	01-3-2	Compensation for expert testimony and evaluation	900,000	
358	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	350,000	
359	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications	100,000	
360	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	3,000,000	
361	01-3-2	Public relations	10,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>30,710,170</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>30,710,170</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 3. Federal Director- ate for Reserves of Indus- trial Products		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
362	01-3-4	Operating expenses of the work community	20,300,000	
363	01-3-4	Funds for particular pur- poses	242,300,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>262,600,000</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>262,600,000</u>
		Title 4. Federal Director- ate for Reserves of Food- stuffs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
364	01-3-4	Operating expenses of the work community	33,200,000	
365	01-3-4	Funds for particular pur- poses	723,500,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>756,700,000</u>
		Total Title 4		<u>756,700,000</u>
		Total Section 17 (Items 334 through 365)		1,082,933,400

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 18. Federal Secretariat for Jurisprudence and Organization of Federal Administration		
		Title 1. Secretariat		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
366	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	10,063,660	
367	01-2	Funds for material costs	778,000	
368	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,531,570	
369	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	381,120	
370	01-3-2	Expenses of extradition	826,000	
371	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	100,000	
372	01-3-2	Translation of petitions and documents from foreign languages	22,000	
373	01-3-2	Expenses of expert testimony and trial costs	50,000	
374	01-3-2	Consultation in preparation of legislation and traveling expenses related to consultations	236,000	
375	01-3-3	For performance of the operating program of the Comparative Law Institute	2,950,000	
376	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Center for Improvement of Federal Administration	2,837,000	
377	01-3-3	Compensation to the Health Center of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs for Outpatient Services	450,000	
378	01-3-3	Funds for the AVNOJ Award	2,591,550	
379	01-3-3	Mosa Pijade Fund for Promotion of the Pictorial Arts	1,474,200	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
380	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Commission for Objects Bearing the Likeness of the President of the Republic	140,400	
381	01-3-3	Funds to carry out the operating program of the Museum of the Revolution of the Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia	8,551,280	
382	01-3-3	Share in financing international meetings and other projects	1,000,000	
383	01-3-3	Funds to pay for office space	115,000	
384	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	35,000	
385	01-4	Housing construction related to rotation of personnel	29,100,000	
386	01-4	Completion of construction of the office building for federal agencies at No 104 AVNOJ Boulevard in New Belgrade	14,550,000	
387	01-4	Construction of housing for retired personnel of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs	12,610,000	
388	01-4	Investments for construction of the building and permanent exhibits of the Museum of the Revolution of the Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia	10,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>101,392,780</u>
Total Title 1				<u>101,392,780</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 2. Data Processing Center of Federal Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
389	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	8,178,990	
390	01-2	Funds for material costs	885,000	
391	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	628,880	
392	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	35,400	
393	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	60,000	
394	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	277,000	
395	01-3-2	Material costs related to publication and storage of documentary and informa- tion materials	330,000	
396	01-3-2	Expenses of operating the electronic computer	1,180,000	
397	01-3-2	Costs of preparing the de- signs of the data process- ing system	500,000	
398	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	177,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>12,252,270</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>12,252,270</u>
		Total Section 18 (Items 366 through 398)		113,645,050
		Section 19. Federal Secre- tariat for Information		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
399	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	21,789,380	
400	01-2	Funds for material costs	700,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
401	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,057,730	
402	01-3-2	Subscription to newspapers, journals and publications	825,000	
403	01-3-2	Expenses of visits of foreign guests and journalists	3,000,000	
404	01-3-2	State visits--foreign newsmen accompanying heads of state	1,400,000	
405	01-3-2	Publication of bulletins and expenses of holding press conferences and publishing activity related to the work of the Federal Executive Council	3,700,000	
406	01-3-2	Performance of the international relations program of the League of Yugoslav Newsmen	900,000	
407	01-3-2	Expenses of multilateral cooperation in the information field among the nonaligned countries	300,000	
408	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	206,000	
409	01-3-3	Publishing activity, press releases, purchase of publications about Yugoslavia in foreign languages, news and documentary films, news photo displays, exhibitions, special projects, operating fund of the Secretariat and costs of shipping information and propaganda materials	25,000,000	
410	01-3-3	Purchase of periodicals intended for abroad	37,000,000	
411	01-3-3	Foreign radiobroadcasting	66,700,000	
412	01-3-3	Radio programs, reportages and TV series for abroad	2,774,000	
413	01-3-3	Wire agency services	125,724,000	
414	01-3-3	Expenses of preparing the weekly newsreels	17,802,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
415	01-3-3	Information-propaganda and cultural and entertainment activity aimed at Yugoslav workers and emigres abroad	15,500,000	
416	01-3-3	Informing the public abroad over radio and television	16,000,000	
417	01-3-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	6,500,000	
418	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	10,000,000	
419	01-3-3	Regular expenses of maintaining services for defense preparations of Radio Yugoslavia	4,500,000	
420	01-3-3	Regular expenses of maintaining the Service for Defense Preparations of the TANJUG Wire Service	900,000	
421	01-4	Construction and modernization of the technical facilities of Radio Yugoslavia	32,500,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>395,778,110</u>
Total Section 19 (Items 399 through 421)				395,778,110
Section 20. Federal Committee for Energy and Industry				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
422	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	20,010,450	
423	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,700,000	
424	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,323,090	
425	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation in Yugoslavia	600,000	
426	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,200,000	
427	01-3-2	Remuneration of members of commissions and nonstaff personnel	200,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
428	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	340,000	
429	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	6,078,360	
430	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	80,000	
431	01-3-2	Share of costs of the International Study of INFCE [expansion unknown] in 1980	440,000	
432	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	80,000	
433	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	180,000	
434	01-3-2	Expenses of carrying out the operating program of the Commission of the Federal Executive Council	1,000,000	
435	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	470,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>35,701,900</u>
Total Section 20 (Items 422 through 435)				35,701,900
Section 21. Federal Committee for Agriculture				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
436	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	15,151,840	
437	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel at border stations	31,919,410	
438	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,000,000	
439	01-2	Funds for material costs of border stations	10,000,000	
440	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,914,540	
441	01-3-2	Contribution to the World Health Program WEP	3,700,000	
442	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in water management	680,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
443	01-3-2	Compensation of members of special commissions	300,000	
444	01-3-2	Expenses of testing agents for protection of plants	120,000	
445	01-3-2	Expenses of testing agents for protection of live-stock	48,000	
446	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the International Hydrological Program	3,000,000	
447	01-3-2	Enforcement of measures in the border zone in the field of veterinary science and plant protection	3,800,000	
448	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation in agriculture and forestry	2,000,000	
449	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	350,000	
450	01-3-2	For holding seminars and conducting courses and preparing regulations in the field of veterinary science and plant protection	1,600,000	
451	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel in the field of plant protection at border crossings	300,000	
452	01-3-2	For monitoring the movement of diseases on the quarantine list and pests in the field of plant protection	600,000	
453	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations (FAO)	11,556,000	
454	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work in the field of veterinary science at border crossings	400,000	
455	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work in the field of plant protection at border crossings	700,000	
456	01-3-2	Certification of newly developed varieties and licensing the production of seeds and nursery stocks	2,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
457	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel for veterinary inspection at the border	330,000	
458	01-3-2	For testing and applying new technologies and techniques in agriculture and forestry in accordance with the policy governing economic development in 1980	2,000,000	
459	01-3-2	Drafting and printing of instructions for enforcement of regulations and measures under federal jurisdiction	1,100,000	
460	01-3-2	Holding of fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposiums and congresses to promote agriculture	1,400,000	
461	01-3-2	Monitoring, establishment and conduct of cooperation with countries with which Yugoslavia has intergovernmental committees and commissions, and particularly with the developing countries	1,000,000	
462	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,500,000	
463	01-3-2	Expenses of ascertaining the behavior of active ingredients of pesticides	400,000	
464	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the commission and work groups of the Committee	400,000	
465	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Commission for Protection Against Pollution of the Sea, Water and Inland Waterways	230,000	
466	01-3-2	Diagnosis of virus diseases	300,000	
467	01-3-2	Preparation of the symposium entitled "Production, Technology and Use of Corn"	900,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
468	01-3-2	Refinement of integrated programs for plant protection and adoption of non-pesticidal measures to control plant diseases and pests	800,000	
469	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the Third Conference of the European Association of Agrarian Economists	750,000	
470	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	900,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>105,149,790</u>
		Total Section 21 (Items 436 through 470)		105,149,790
		Section 22. Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications		
		Title 1. Committee		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
471	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	18,264,130	
472	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,800,000	
473	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,636,090	
474	01-3-2	Preparation of technical regulations	950,000	
475	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	1,500,000	
476	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,500,000	
477	01-3-2	Remuneration of commission members	450,000	
478	01-3-2	Printing of international transportation permits	170,000	
479	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	250,000	
480	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	11,066,360	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
481	01-3-2	Expenses of the participation of Jugoregister experts on projects of interest to the Federation	1,180,000	
482	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	200,000	
483	01-3-2	Costs of meetings of the Committee	300,000	
484	01-3-2	Expenses of representative offices abroad	1,155,380	
485	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular air service to and from Belgrade and Tirana	5,200,000	
486	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular air service to and from Belgrade and Malta	9,400,000	
487	01-3-2	Compensation of airport for purposes of air traffic safety	16,000,000	
488	01-3-3	For safety of navigation in maritime transportation	62,088,000	
489	01-3-3	For safety of navigation in river transportation	63,000,000	
490	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	300,000	
491	01-3-3	Operating expenses of the Geomagnetic Institute for projects of interest to the Federation	13,000,000	
492	01-3-3	Funds to cover obligations for passenger passes issued in transportation	90,000,000	
493	01-4	Financing the modernization program of the Institution for Maintaining Seaways and the Institution for Maintaining the Inland Waterways	24,700,000	
494	01-4	Funds to regulate the Danube River	141,000,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>468,109,960</u>
Total Title 1				<u>468,109,960</u>

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Title 2. Federal Flight Control Administration		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
495	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	298,668,380	
496	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,500,000	
497	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	910,560	
498	01-3-2	Expenses of the facility	60,000,000	
499	01-3-2	Rent	1,542,270	
500	01-3-2	Expenses of aircraft use	8,000,000	
501	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night, on holidays and overtime	9,300,000	
502	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,424,600	
503	01-3-2	Expenses of vehicle use	6,000,000	
504	01-3-2	Insurance expenses	4,645,500	
505	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia	8,000,000	
506	01-3-2	Print shop expenses	630,000	
507	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	5,329,850	
508	01-3-2	Costs of bank commissions	1,400,000	
509	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,265,000	
510	01-3-2	Membership dues in interna- tional and other organiza- tions	193,150	
511	01-3-2	Purchase of safety equip- ment	868,430	
512	01-3-2	Expenses related to guaran- ties issues	60,000	
513	01-3-2	Addition to furnishings	1,500,000	
514	01-3-2	Postage and telegraph and telephone expenses	24,580,240	
515	01-3-2	Property storage and secu- rity	1,836,500	
516	01-3-2	Medical examinations and checks of pilots and chauffeurs	1,073,900	
517	01-3-2	Purchase of teaching aids and textbooks used in training	520,000	

1	2	3	4	5
518	01-3-2	Public relations	115,000	
519	01-3-2	Expenses of revision of air navigation charts	1,750,000	
520	01-3-2	Expenses paid under military regulations	2,000,000	
521	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	260,000	
522	01-4	Financing the Program for Integration of the Joint Services for Guidance of Civilian and Military Aircraft	194,000,000	
523	01-4	Financing the Program for Modernization of the Joint Services for Guidance of Civilian and Military Aircraft	184,300,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>823,673,380</u>
Total Title 2				<u>823,673,380</u>
Title 3. Federal Administration for Radio Communications				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
524	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	16,977,240	
525	01-2	Funds for material costs	880,000	
526	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	765,500	
527	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	150,000	
528	01-3-2	Maintenance of monitoring and measuring centers	400,000	
529	01-3-2	Property insurance	1,500,000	
530	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	243,000	
531	01-3-2	Expenses of the motor pool	291,000	
532	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	450,000	
533	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	479,180	
534	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	25,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
535	01-3-2	Preparation of specialized technical regulations, instructions and detailed studies	20,000	
536	01-3-2	Processing of information and documentary data	700,000	
537	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	300,000	
538	01-4	Financing the Program for Development and Modernization of Work on Frequency Allocation and Radio Communications Monitoring	19,885,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>43,065,920</u>
		Total Title 3		<u>43,065,920</u>
		Title 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
539	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	9,653,470	
540	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,720,000	
541	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	399,610	
542	01-3-2	Expenses of aircraft and automobile use	700,000	
543	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	180,000	
544	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	30,000	
545	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	959,000	
546	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	200,000	
547	01-3-2	Traveling and moving expenses	1,050,000	
548	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,000,000	
549	01-3-2	Translation expenses	40,000	
550	01-3-2	Expenses of organizing conferences	30,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
551	01-3-2	Expenses of specialized training	90,000	
552	01-3-2	Compensation for work at night and on holidays	30,000	
553	01-3-2	Public relations	5,000	
554	01-3-2	Compensation for commuting of personnel	100,000	
555	01-3-2	Studies and analyses	100,000	
556	01-3-2	Dues and assessments	120,000	
557	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	20,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>16,427,080</u>
Total Title 4				<u>16,427,080</u>
Total Section 22 (Items 471 through 557)				1,351,276,340
Section 23. Federal Committee for Labor, Health Care and Social Welfare				
Title 1. Committee				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
558	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	28,420,970	
559	01-2	Funds for material costs	900,000	
560	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	3,274,020	
561	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	2,250,000	
562	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	800,000	
563	01-3-2	Traveling expenses of foreign specialists and their Yugoslav escorts, expenses related to meetings and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	900,000	
564	01-3-2	Remuneration of members of standing professional commissions	350,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
565	01-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee and its bodies for preparation of the health service for nationwide defense	600,000	
566	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing reports of the labor inspectorates	180,000	
567	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	27,041,100	
568	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of the pharmaceutical service and medical supply of interest to the Federation let out on contract to appropriate professional institutions	820,000	
569	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,650,000	
570	01-3-2	Translation of materials from foreign languages	82,000	
571	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	75,000	
572	01-3-2	Remuneration of parttime and nonstaff personnel	1,000,000	
573	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime related to performance of public health inspection at the border	295,000	
574	01-3-2	Rent and maintenance of office space for border public health inspection	450,000	
575	01-3-2	Purchase of uniforms for public health inspectors at the border	140,000	
576	01-3-2	Expenses of protecting the country against importation of communicable diseases	2,000,000	
577	01-3-2	Expenses of analyzing drugs	360,000	
578	01-3-2	Expenses related to performance of public health inspection at the border	1,000,000	
579	01-3-2	Expenses of treating foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	500,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
580	01-3-2	Protection against ionizing radiations	240,000	
581	01-3-2	Material support and housing of refugees	3,984,300	
582	01-3-2	Certain projects in the field of health care of immediate interest to performance of federal functions which will be let out on contract to the Federal Bureau for Health Care	6,000,000	
583	01-3-2	Expenses of monitoring pollution of international and interrepublic waters	1,100,000	
584	01-3-2	Operating expenses of the interdepartmental work group for coordinating the work of federal agencies in carrying out the decision of the world conference of the UN International Year of Women	1,900,000	
585	01-3-2	Yugoslavia's obligations as a member of the World Health Organization	200,000	
586	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing the national study as part of the OECD project for survey of overall social welfare policies in contributing countries	150,000	
587	01-3-2	Material support and housing of the family of Daniel Tekesta and Anihita Ratebzad	427,400	
588	01-3-2	Yugoslav committee for the UN international Year of the Child--1979	1,500,000	
589	01-3-3	Funding activities aimed at Yugoslavs working abroad	15,000,000	
590	01-3-3	Funds for the May Day prizes	1,453,000	
591	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	130,000	
592	01-4	Housing construction related to integration of refugees	11,640,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>117,812,790</u>
		Total Title 1		<u>117,812,790</u>
		Title 2. Federal Bureau for Employment Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
593	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	14,861,500	
594	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,884,500	
595	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	1,148,500	
596	01-3-2	Material costs of standing commissions which Yugosla- via has with foreign coun- tries	549,000	
597	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family of social workers abroad and costs of sending those workers abroad	5,800,000	
598	01-3-2	Expenses of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	240,000	
599	01-3-2	Official travel in Yugosla- via	330,000	
600	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	15,000	
601	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	900,000	
602	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	50,000	
603	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	200,000	
604	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>26,008,500</u>
		Total Title 2		<u>26,008,500</u>
		Total Section 23 (Items 558 through 604)		143,821,290

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 24. Federal Committee for Affairs of Veterans and Disabled Veterans		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
605	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	4,430,180	
606	01-2	Funds for material costs	366,160	
607	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,151,930	
608	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	236,890	
609	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	200,000	
610	01-3-2	Translation of disability and other documents and materials from foreign languages	42,500	
611	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Committee	210,000	
612	01-3-2	Funds for unforeseen tasks and jobs in preparing legal and sublegal regulations in the field of veterans' and disabled veterans' welfare	150,000	
613	01-3-3	Care for graves and cemeteries of Yugoslav fighting men	2,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>8,787,660</u>
		Basic Purpose 05--Obligations Related to the Financing of Social Services		
614	05-9	Funds for preferential old-age pensions (not including military old-age pensions) pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Federal Obligations Related to Old-Age Pensions of Veterans	12,464,500,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
615	05-11	Funds for disability benefits of disabled veterans	3,715,500,000	
616	05-11	Funds for health care of disabled veterans	892,800,000	
617	05-11	Funds for the war veteran's supplement	94,200,000	
618	05-11	Compensation to holders of the "1941 Commemorative Partisan Medal" and other decorations	262,700,000	
619	05-11	Disability benefits of beneficiaries abroad	31,000,000	
620	05-11	Funds for health care of disabled veterans to carry out the plan governing co-operation with the People's Republic of Poland	400,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 05		<u>17,461,100,000</u>
		Total Section 24 (Items 605 through 620)		17,469,887,660
		Section 25. Federal Committee for Legislation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
621	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	6,505,480	
622	01-2	Funds for material costs	354,000	
623	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,785,440	
624	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	180,000	
625	01-3-2	Translation and copying of materials	38,500	
626	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia of members of the Committee and of its bodies	850,000	
627	01-3-2	Public relations	25,000	
628	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	60,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
629	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	100,000	
630	01-3-2	Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for Legal Affairs	500,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>10,398,420</u>
		Total Section 25 (Items 621 through 630)		10,398,420
		Section 26. Federal Customs Administration		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
631	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	825,626,000	
632	01-2	Funds for material costs of the Federal Customs Administration	9,000,000	
633	01-2	Funds for material costs of customs houses	60,000,000	
634	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,839,200	
635	01-3-2	Rent	8,250,000	
636	01-3-2	Compensation for damage under Articles 252, 283 and 356 of the Customs Law	300,000	
637	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	600,000	
638	01-3-2	Compensation for work on Sundays, at night and on holidays	16,500,000	
639	01-3-2	Compensation for the work of customs examination outside towns where customs houses are located	2,950,000	
640	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings, platforms and other structures	3,500,000	
641	01-3-2	Expenses of the Council of the Customs Service	30,000	
642	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	16,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
643	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	853,000	
644	01-3-2	Purchase of automobiles	1,500,000	
645	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining the Electronic Computer Center	9,000,000	
646	01-3-2	Expenses of preventing customs violations and the operation and maintenance of equipment	10,000,000	
647	01-3-2	Expenses of the boarding school	1,000,000	
648	01-3-2	Expenses for regular medical examinations of personnel	1,600,000	
649	01-3-2	Costs of bonding personnel	1,500,000	
650	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work in customs houses	1,500,000	
651	01-3-2	Rewards for detection of customs violations	1,600,000	
652	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	2,000,000	
653	01-4	Financing the Program for Modernization of the Customs Service	242,000,000	
654	01-4	Supplemental funds because of the increased scale of construction	69,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>1,287,148,200</u>
		Total Section 26 (Items 631 through 654)		1,287,148,200
		Section 27. Federal Bureau for Social Planning		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
655	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	26,806,050	
656	01-2	Funds for material costs	4,300,000	
657	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	7,175,050	
658	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	440,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
659	01-3-2	Periodicals and other publications	600,000	
660	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel and costs of surveys	400,000	
661	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	2,100,000	
662	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	450,000	
663	01-3-2	Preparation of expert evaluations and other documents	900,000	
664	01-3-2	Professional consultations and conferences	800,000	
665	01-3-2	Publication of the bulletin WORLD ECONOMIC TRENDS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE YUGO- SLAV ECONOMY	3,510,000	
666	01-3-2	Methodological research	2,925,000	
667	01-3-2	Sorting of archive materials	250,000	
668	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	150,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>50,806,100</u>
Total Section 27 (Items 655 through 668)				50,806,100
Section 28. Federal Bureau for Prices				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
669	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	7,930,290	
670	01-2	Funds for material costs	900,000	
671	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	2,105,110	
672	01-3-2	Expenses of printing publications	50,000	
673	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	183,000	
674	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	165,000	
675	01-3-2	Expenses of holding meetings of the Council of the Bureau	100,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
676	01-3-2	Expenses of professional cooperation with agencies of price bureaus of the republics and autonomous provinces	100,000	
677	01-3-2	Expenses related to the drafting of upcoming sub-legal regulations	70,000	
678	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	80,000	
679	01-3-2	Translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities	30,000	
680	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	30,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>11,743,400</u>
		Total Section 28 (Items 669 through 680)		11,743,400
		Section 29. Federal Bureau of Statistics		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
681	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	89,625,150	
682	01-2	Funds for material costs	8,850,000	
683	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,537,330	
684	01-3-2	Fire prevention and workplace health and safety measures	82,000	
685	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	330,000	
686	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	10,300	
687	01-3-2	Expenses of statistical research	5,500,000	
688	01-3-2	Expenses of the Automatic Data Processing Center	3,500,000	
689	01-3-2	Leasing of automatic data processing machines	2,151,000	
690	01-3-2	Costs of publishing activity	5,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
691	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	500,000	
692	01-3-2	Expenses of postgraduate study in the field of statistics	840,500	
693	01-3-3	Expenses of the census of population, households and dwellings	9,000,000	
694	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	160,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>127,086,280</u>
		Total Section 29 (Items 681 through 694)		127,086,280
		Section 30. Federal Bureau for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
695	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	19,903,130	
696	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,210,000	
697	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,941,740	
698	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	500,000	
699	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	64,346,850	
700	01-3-2	Contribution to the UN Mission in Yugoslavia	4,650,000	
701	01-3-3	Costs of fulltime schooling, specialized training and study visits by foreign nationals in Yugoslavia	63,208,000	
702	01-3-3	Expenses of preparation for departure of experts, share in the salaries of Yugoslav experts and aid in organizing the Center for Training of Personnel in Developing Countries	27,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
703	01-3-3	Preparation of studies, expert evaluations, technical documentations, and publications and the holding of international seminars and special courses with the developing countries and preparation of films	6,000,000	
704	01-3-3	Cultural and educational cooperation with the developing countries	10,000,000	
705	01-3-3	The international seminar entitled "The University Today"--participation of representatives from the developing countries	120,000	
706	01-3-3	International negotiations and sessions of joint commissions, traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	5,000,000	
707	01-3-3	Share in the salaries of teachers instructing the children of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the countries of Western Europe	75,000,000	
708	01-3-3	Translation and copying of detailed studies, reports, analyses and other materials	826,000	
709	01-3-3	Compensation for health services rendered to personnel of the UN Mission in Yugoslavia	50,000	
710	01-3-3	Compensation for performance of certain tasks under federal jurisdiction by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute	1,115,000	
711	01-3-3	Information activity	1,510,000	
712	01-3-3	Center for Guidance and Organization of International Cooperation of the Nonaligned Countries in the Field of Science and Technology	9,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
713	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	113,029	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>291,493,740</u>
		Total Section 30 (Items 695 through 713)		291,493,740
		Section 31. Federal Hydro-meteorological Bureau		
		Basic Purpose 01—Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
714	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	72,934,350	
715	01-2	Funds for material costs	6,000,000	
716	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	750,250	
717	01-3-2	Compensation for work on Sundays, at night and on holidays	3,816,420	
718	01-3-2	Compensation to Radio Belgrade for broadcasting water levels on the Danube	3,150,000	
719	01-3-2	Expenses of telecommunications	6,555,000	
720	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	300,000	
721	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	11,200,000	
722	01-3-2	Expenses incurred in earning income from publishing activity	175,000	
723	01-3-2	Addition to equipment	330,000	
724	01-3-2	Printing of the yearbook of the Climate Atlas and other specialized publications	1,650,000	
725	01-3-2	Maintenance of buildings and furnishings	3,520,000	
726	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	900,000	
727	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	600,000	
728	01-3-2	Maintenance of motor vehicles and fuel	450,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
729	01-3-2	Rent on office space	2,500,000	
730	01-3-3	Expenses of educating hydrometeorological specialists	500,000	
731	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	200,000	
732	01-4	Financing the program for development and modernization of aviation meteorology in the SFRY	23,377,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>138,908,020</u>
		Total Section 31 (Items 714 through 732)		138,908,020
		Section 32. Federal Bureau for Standardization		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
733	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	21,774,350	
734	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,540,000	
735	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,134,040	
736	01-3-2	Expenses of preparing and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical regulations	8,850,000	
737	01-3-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia	3,500,000	
738	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	1,994,400	
739	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment related to translation of Yugoslav standards	1,200,000	
740	01-3-2	Expenses of the Commission for Standardization of Motor Vehicles	2,300,000	
741	01-3-2	Expenses of carrying out the certification program	2,500,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
742	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	77,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>44,929,790</u>
		Total Section 32 (Items 733 through 742)		44,929,790
		Section 33. Federal Bureau of Patents		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
743	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	17,574,850	
744	01-2	Funds for material costs	1,000,000	
745	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	723,220	
746	01-3-2	Expenses of printing patent documents	550,000	
747	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	500,000	
748	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	1,500,000	
749	01-3-2	Printing the patent herald	350,000	
750	01-3-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopying	230,000	
751	01-3-2	Receipt and shipping of patent documentation	250,000	
752	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	30,000	
753	01-3-2	Costs of printing international patent documentation	200,000	
754	01-3-2	Expenses of professional conferences	25,000	
755	01-3-2	Classification of patent documents and archive material	200,000	
756	01-3-2	Purchase of nonpatent literature for the Center for Patent Documentation and Information	300,000	
757	01-3-2	Translation of international patent documentation and classification	30,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
758	01-3-2	Expenses of the Federal Co-ordinating Committee for Creativity	350,000	
759	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	40,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>23,853,070</u>
		Total Section 33 (Items 743 through 759)		23,853,070
		Section 34. Federal Bureau for Measures and Precious Metals		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
760	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	47,800,620	
761	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,000,000	
762	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	759,600	
763	01-3-2	Rent	460,000	
764	01-3-2	Purchase of laboratory equipment and other furnishings	7,000,000	
765	01-3-2	Expenses of improving the service	264,000	
766	01-3-2	Membership dues in international organizations	476,100	
767	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia	10,000,000	
768	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	100,000	
769	01-3-2	Expenses of international cooperation	105,000	
770	01-3-2	Expenses of issuing publications	613,000	
771	01-3-2	Costs of current building maintenance	2,800,000	
772	01-3-2	Costs of truck maintenance	950,000	
773	01-3-2	Public relations	8,800	
774	01-3-2	Purchase of safety clothing and footwear	400,000	
775	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized publications and literature	140,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
776	01-3-2	Mechanical data processing	350,000	
777	01-3-2	Expenses of translation into the languages of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia and to and from foreign languages	72,000	
778	01-3-2	Expenses of printing forms related to the earning of income	650,000	
779	01-3-2	Expenses of information ac- tivity	300,000	
780	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	120,000	
781	01-4	Construction and adaptation of laboratories	2,910,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>81,279,120</u>
Total Section 34 (Items 760 through 781)				81,279,120
Section 35. Federal Geo- logical Bureau				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies				
782	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	3,289,850	
783	01-2	Funds for material costs	185,000	
784	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	354,730	
785	01-3-2	Expenses of standing dele- gations for cooperation with the Council for Mu- tual Economic Assistance for geology	580,000	
786	01-3-2	Expenses of the Yugoslav Committee for the Interna- tional Program of Geologi- cal Correlation	500,000	
787	01-3-2	Preparation and printing of the comprehensive geologi- cal map of Yugoslavia	9,759,100	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
788	01-3-2	Expenses of the commission for the comprehensive geological map of Yugoslavia	65,000	
789	01-3-2	Transportation costs	40,000	
790	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	232,960	
791	01-3-2	Costs of compiling the balance of mineral raw materials and subsurface water of Yugoslavia and preparation of the analysis of Yugoslavia's raw materials base	530,000	
Total Basic Purpose 01				<u>15,536,640</u>
Total Section 35 (Items 781 through 791)				15,536,640
Section 36. Yugoslav Archives				
Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies				
792	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	11,327,840	
793	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,354,000	
794	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	1,056,250	
795	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	60,000	
796	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	650,000	
797	01-3-2	Public relations	65,040	
798	01-3-2	Expenses to protect archive materials in case of war	500,000	
799	01-3-2	Membership dues in the international fund for development of archives	150,000	
800	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining buildings and furnishings	250,000	
801	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	250,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
802	01-3-2	Costs of preparing the project (publication, research, copying of archive materials in Yugoslavia and abroad, analysis and preparation of archive materials for automatic data processing)	350,000	
803	01-3-2	Expenses of publishing activity	1,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>18,013,130</u>
		Total Section 36 (Items 792 through 803)		18,013,130
		Section 37. Administration of the Federal Executive Council for Personnel Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
804	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	1,284,040	
805	01-2	Funds for material costs	120,000	
806	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	782,490	
807	01-3-2	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials in waiting status and individuals with special status	21,399,300	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>23,585,830</u>
		Total Section 37 (Items 804 through 807)		23,585,830

1	2	3	4	5
		Section 38. Service for Rendering Entertainment Services of Federal Bodies and Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
808	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	72,362,860	
809	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,300,000	
810	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	373,950	
811	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining fa- cilities and equipment	58,646,640	
812	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining and improving the Jelen Hunt- ing and Forest Preserve in Belgrade	27,500,000	
813	01-3-2	Expenses of maintaining and improving the Koprivnica Hunting and Forest Pre- serve in Bugojno	3,540,000	
814	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,000,000	
815	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	6,000,000	
816	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	120,000	
817	01-4	Purchase of vehicles and equipment	63,050,000	
818	01-4	Construction work	15,714,000	
819	01-4	Erection of a wire fence and purchase of equipment for the Jelen Hunting and Forest Preserve	8,730,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>259,337,450</u>
		Total Section 38 (Items 808 through 819)		259,337,450

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 39. Service for Administrative and Ac- counting Affairs of Fed- eral Administrative Agen- cies and Federal Organiza- tions		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
820	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	47,678,930	
821	01-2	Funds for material costs	5,000,000	
822	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	640,100	
823	01-3-2	Expenses of franking the mail	2,000,000	
824	01-3-2	Spare parts for printing machines and processing materials	1,085,960	
825	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	2,900,000	
826	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	280,000	
827	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	3,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>62,404,990</u>
		Total Section 39 (Items 820 through 827)		62,404,990
		Section 40. Management of the Office Buildings of Federal Bodies and Agen- cies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
828	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	94,530,980	
829	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,000,000	
830	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	378,030	

1	2	3	4	5
831	01-3-2	Overhead expenses related to building and equipment maintenance	120,000,000	
832	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and reconstruction	85,000,000	
833	01-3-2	Insurance on buildings and equipment	3,540,000	
834	01-3-2	Telephone expenses of switchboards	12,023,490	
835	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	3,800,000	
836	01-3-2	Uniforms, footwear and health and safety equipment	1,786,000	
837	01-3-2	Contribution for use of municipal land	6,774,000	
838	01-3-2	Transportation services	1,005,870	
839	01-3-2	Expenses of establishing special telephone communications	9,350,000	
840	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	900,000	
841	01-4	Purchase of equipment for the new office building of federal agencies	74,690,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>416,778,370</u>
		Total Section 40 (Items 828 through 841)		416,778,370
		Section 41. Garage of Federal Bodies and Agencies		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
842	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	46,231,690	
843	01-2	Funds for material costs	3,044,400	
844	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	360,640	
845	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	5,964,490	
846	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and expenditures for other purposes	30,000,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
847	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	30,000	
848	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and automobiles	13,000,000	
849	01-3-2	Purchase of tools and instruments	250,000	
850	01-3-3	Purchase of transportation equipment for national defense purposes	5,000,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>103,881,220</u>
		Total Section 41 (Items 842 through 850)		103,881,220
		Section 42. Service for Translation Affairs		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administrative Agencies		
851	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	29,242,600	
852	01-2	Funds for material costs	2,500,000	
853	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal benefits of officials	384,440	
854	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime and nighttime work	1,700,000	
855	01-3-2	Remuneration of nonstaff personnel	1,800,000	
856	01-3-2	Compensation for separation from family	1,700,000	
857	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	670,000	
858	01-3-2	Advanced specialized training and specialization of translators in foreign languages	600,000	
859	01-3-2	Purchase of and addition to equipment	3,000,000	
860	01-3-2	Funds to "build up" the bank of terms	500,000	
861	01-3-3	Defense-related projects	100,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>42,197,040</u>
		Total Section 42 (Items 851 through 861)		42,197,040

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Section 43. Administra- tion of Brioni Island		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
862	01-1-1	Funds for personal incomes of personnel	28,202,100	
863	01-2	Funds for material costs	18,000,000	
864	01-3-1	Funds for personal incomes and other personal bene- fits of officials	364,310	
865	01-3-2	Funds for personal incomes of seasonal workers and nonstaff personnel	10,640,000	
866	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime	1,500,000	
867	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining struc- tures and equipment	51,000,000	
868	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and furnishings	8,500,000	
869	01-4	Construction and adaptation of facilities	6,984,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>125,190,410</u>
		Total Section 43 (Items 862 through 869)		125,190,410
		Section 44. Yugoslav Com- mission for Cooperation With the International Fund of the United Nations for Aid to Children (UNICEF)		
		Basic Purpose 01--Funds for Operation of Administra- tive Agencies		
870	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugo- slavia and visits of for- eign officials	86,000	
871	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	127,000	
872	01-3-2	Printing of the bulletin	24,000	
873	01-3-2	Contribution to UNICEF	4,300,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
874	01-3-2	Obligations to the UNICEF program	300,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 01		<u>4,837,500</u>
		Total Section 44 (Items 870 through 874)		4,837,500
		Section 45. Supplemental Funds to Sociopolitical and Public Organizations		
		Basic Purpose 06--Miscellaneous General Public Purposes		
		Sociopolitical Organizations		
		Subsidy to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia		
875	06-2	International activity	18,100,000	
876	06-2	Defense-related projects	1,650,000	
877	06-2	Financing the program for scientific documentation of the international working class movement	3,800,000	
878	06-2	Newspaper KOMMUNIST	56,400,000	
879	06-2	Bulletin YUGOSLAVENSKI POLITICKI MJESECNIK [YUGOSLAV POLITICAL MONTHLY]	2,900,000	
880	06-2	Program of financing publishing activities abroad	13,500,000	
881	06-2	Financing the operation of the Josip Broz Tito School of Politics in Kumrovec	16,850,000	
882	06-2	Publication of the collected works of Josip Broz Tito	10,200,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Subsidy to the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia		
883	06-2	Financing the operating program of the Federal Conference	81,161,000	
884	06-2	Subsidy to the newspaper BORBA	91,000,000	
885	06-2	For the journal YUGOSLAVENSKI PREGLED [YUGOSLAV SURVEY]--Serbo-Croatian edition	2,650,000	
886	06-2	For the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA [INTERNATIONAL POLITICS]--Serbo-Croatian edition	2,850,000	
887	06-2	For the journal ZENA DANAS [WOMAN TODAY]	1,350,000	
888	06-2	Financing the operating program of the Yugoslav Council for Environmental Protection	4,100,000	
889	06-2	Financing the operating program of the Federal Conference "Local Community and Family"	1,600,000	
890	06-2	Financing particularly important international activities of public organizations and civic associations	3,900,000	
		Subsidy to the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth League of Yugoslavia		
891	06-2	Financing the operating program of the Conference	29,800,000	
892	06-2	Celebration of Youth Day	14,500,000	
893	06-2	International seminar entitled "The University Today"	820,000	
894	06-2	For the newspaper MLADOST [YOUTH]	10,960,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
895	06-2	For the journal IDEJE [IDEAS]	2,800,000	
896	06-2	For the youth labor festival	1,050,000	
		Subsidy to the League of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia		
897	06-2	Financing the operating program of the League	21,600,000	
898	06-2	For the newspaper 4 JUL [4 JULY]	7,200,000	
		Subsidy to the Yugoslav Red Cross		
899	06-2	Financing the operating program of the Presidium	14,022,000	
900	06-2	Missing persons service	1,700,000	
901	06-2	Defense-related projects	1,700,000	
902	06-2	Mediterranean Conference of National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent	1,000,000	
903	06-2	Center for the training of Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel from the devel- oping countries and non- aligned countries and also in those countries	3,750,000	
904	06-2	Membership dues in the League and the Interna- tional Red Cross Committee	865,000	
905	06-2	Meeting related to Balkan Cooperation	400,000	
906	06-2	Commission of the Red Cross League for Peace	200,000	
		Subsidy to the Yugoslav League for Peace, Indepen- dence and Equality of Na- tions		
907	06-2	Financing the operating program of the League	2,180,000	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
		Subsidy to the League of UN Associations of Yugo- slavia		
908	06-2	Financing the operating program of the League	645,000	
		Subsidy to the League of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia		
909	06-2	Financing the operating program of the League	7,500,000	
		Yugoslav League for Physi- cal Education		
910	06-2	Expenses of international activities in the field of Yugoslavia's physical education	99,600,000	
911	06-2	Extraordinary program of sports events occurring only in 1980	22,800,000	
912	06-2	Expenses of Eighth Mediter- ranean Games	37,539,000	
		Popular Technology--League of Organizations for Popu- lar Technical Education of Yugoslavia		
913	06-2	For international activity in the field of Yugosla- via's popular technical education	9,640,000	
		Firefighters' League of Yu- goslavia		
914	06-2	For fire prevention	1,928,000	
		Total Basic Purpose 06		<u>606,300,000</u>
		Total Section 45 (Items 875 through 914)		606,300,000

III. Final Provision

Article 5

This budget shall take effect on 1 January 1980.

7045

CSO: 2800

OIL IMPORTS TERMED ADEQUATE DESPITE, SHORTAGES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Although adequate amounts of crude oil and oil derivatives can be provided this year from imports, it was said at a press conference, held by the General Association of the Oil Industry and the Yugoslav Economic chamber, that this, nevertheless does not mean that the oil industry will be able to offer to consumers as much as they have been accustomed to. High oil prices and the need for stabilizing the economy require rational consumption of derivatives and the use of domestic fuels. A new wave of appeals to private consumers to save and additional restrictions in the socialized sector of consumption of oil and derivatives, mazut, diesel fuel, and butane (a shortage of which is already being felt) should be expected soon.

Imports totaling 13 million tons of crude oil are planned for this year. The oil industry suggests that an additional 1 million tons be imported, in place of the 600,000 tons of crude gasoline [asked to be imported] for the petrochemical industry. It is calculated that this would be much less expensive than importing this derivative [gasoline].

Adequate amounts of kerosene will be provided this year from the processing of 13 million tons of oil. This does not mean that seasonal fluctuations in supply will be avoided, however, according to Ivan Sindija, secretary of the above association. Because reserves were used up last year, production is uncoordinated, and there is great fluctuation in consumption during the tourist season, periodic shortages are possible also this year.

Thanks to high prices and introduction of the odd-even [license number] highway transport system, there was enough gasoline for the first time last year on the domestic market. This restriction will continue, so the supply is expected to be normal also this year.

In regard to prices, the oil industry would have had high losses simply because of the differences between world prices and domestic refinery prices for derivatives prevailing to the first of 1980. It is thus necessary to increase refinery prices as soon as possible by about 40 percent. How high retail prices of derivatives will rise depends on how much sales tax is imposed. It is expected that some derivatives which can be replaced by domestic fuel will be additionally taxed so that this tax money will be channeled into developing domestic resources, especially coal mines.

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At present there is a lack of diesel fuel, mazut, kerosene, and butane on the domestic market, it was said at the press conference. There is a general lack of diesel fuel and butane throughout the country, but particularly in the eastern part of the country, because reserves were used up last year; and disruption in Danube transport and the need to fill the recently completed Yugoslav oil pipeline have been the "last straw." A large part of oil transport has been taken over by the railroads, but regardless of this, a more uniform supply cannot be expected until February when oil will flow through the line to the Slavonski Brod refinery and in March to Pancevo.

In response to the question of why there are differences in supplies to [various] areas of the country, Sindija pointed especially to lack of coordination between domestic and import prices and lack of agreement in distributing available quantities in times of scarcity. It was proposed that domestic refineries [prices] be coordinated with world prices, that a compensatory fund be created in the oil industry to make up the difference between the high import prices and domestic prices in order to prevent losses to importing organizations and a resulting shortage in supply. The [above] association believes that authorized organs should issue the tax rate on derivatives in an absolute amount so that domestic prices can be brought into line with world prices more rapidly than heretofore.

CSJ: 2800

BRIEFS

NO DINARS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL--The Federal Secretariat for Finance is soon expected to propose to the Federal Executive Council a change in the decision regarding the conditions under which citizens and persons with civil rights can pay in dinars for certain services which they use abroad. According to the changes, in future the expenses for group or individual travel abroad paid through domestic tourist agencies cannot be paid in dinars. Also, it will not be possible to purchase coupons to buy gasoline in a foreign country. The proposed changes would contribute toward reducing the outflow of foreign currency which is now being spent for tourist travel outside the country. [Text] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 80 p 12]

GRAIN EXPORTS--According to the plan, the value of total Yugoslav grain exports in 1980 will amount to nearly \$110 million, a record amount. Two years ago grain exports totaled about \$70 million worth of seed corn, commercial corn, and other grain sold on the world market. According to permits already issued, about 300,000 tons of commercial and nearly 10,000 tons of seed corn will be exported to foreign buyers from now to the end of this year. The value of this export would be over \$90 million, representing over 80 percent of all grain exports abroad this year. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 80 p 7]

PORT OF BAR--In 1979 the port of Bar handled over 1.63 million tons of cargo and earned 240 million dinars in revenue, a very favorable accomplishment, considering the port damage in the April earthquake. In 1979 a total of 594 ships arrived at the port, including 216 with foreign flags. [Text] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 80 p 11]

PORT OF REJEKA--In 1979 the port of Rijeka handled 6,840,095 tons of cargo, compared to 5,964,731 tons in 1978. The largest basic organization of associated work (OOUR Rijeka) handled 1,774,432 tons last year. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 80 p 12]

HOUSING FOR CUBA--A factory for prefabricated housing has been completed in San Jose near Havana; it was constructed on the basis of the design and technology, and with the professional supervision of the Belgrade enterprise IMS (Industry of Assembled Housing). The factory director, Diman Lopez, said that the factory will produce parts for 1,500 apartments annually, that it will employ 387 workers, and that the Cuban specialists for this factory were trained in Yugoslavia. This is the third such factory built in Cuba according to the IMS system. A large skyscraper is being planned, the first in Cuba, on the basis of parts from this new factory. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 80 p 5]

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS--Yugoslavia has 169 opstina and local regional newspapers, including 8 dailies; the remaining are published weekly, biweekly, or monthly. Total circulation is about 150 million copies monthly. There are 47 such papers in Croatia, 40 in Serbia, 23 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 20 in Slovenia, 18 in Vojvodina, 11 in Macedonia, 9 in Montenegro, and 1 in Kosovo. There are 187 opstina and local regional radio stations: 60 in Croatia, 36 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 27 in Serbia, 25 in Macedonia, 19 in Vojvodina, 16 in Slovenia, 4 in Kosovo, and 3 in Montenegro. [Text] [Belgrade NASA STAMPA in Serbo-Croatian Dec 79 p 3]

ARMS EXPORTS--Yugoslavia's increasingly wider cooperation with many countries of the world has been expressed also in the development of military contacts. Our country has established successful military economic cooperation with a number of states, especially with non-aligned countries and developing countries. It is cooperating with these countries in building capacities for the production of armaments, military equipment, and [in building] other military facilities, as well as in research and development of the production and application of military technology, and the training of military personnel. Yugoslavia also exports arms and military equipment to friendly countries. This export accounts for 3.56 percent of total annual Yugoslav exports and for 16.63 percent of annual Yugoslav exports to non-aligned countries and developing countries. Such exports cover 72 percent of the foreign exchange funds needed to import arms and equipment and considerably more if one adds to this the results of engineering work. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 80 p 14]

SPLIT PORT OPERATION--Last year the Port of Split achieved a record in the amount of cargo handled, namely 3,087,379 tons, or 17.6 percent more than in 1978 when 2,624,005 tons of cargo, were handled. Imported goods occupied first place in total turnover, internal freight increased, while exports continued to decline and reached the lowest point in the last 10 years. Imports accounted for 60.3 percent of total turnover (or 1,863,864 tons), 29.3 percent higher than in 1978. Oil (840,358 tons) and grain (376,306 tons) were the largest import items. Internal freight totaled 931,525 tons, or 11.3 percent more than in 1978, while exports amounted to only 21,990 tons, 80 percent of which was cement. Results are even more significant when one realizes that the port is faced with a great lack of railroad cars, as a result of which 15 ships could not dock, thus reducing income by 6 billion dinars. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 80 p 1]

MACEDONIAN EMPLOYMENT--Despite the 4.5 to 5 percent annual above-plan rate of employment, the number of unemployed in Macedonia has remained at 105,000 to 110,000 persons in this republic. At least 25,000 of these 110,000 own farmland or have private temporary work. At the same time 52 percent of the total unemployed are women which means that in most cases someone in their family is earning money. Also, in 1979 alone economic organizations announced the need for 47,000 new workers. Efforts are being made to re-train unemployed workers, but results could be better if the cooperation between OURs (organizations of associated work) and the employment bureau was better organized. One should not forget that it costs about 10,000 dinars to re-train a metal worker, and the cost is similar for most other re-training. Although considerable funds have been allocated for this purpose to new larger industrial facilities such as FENI (Nickel, Steel, Antimony Mine and Industry), the "Bitola" PEK, the "Oslomej" thermoelectric power plant, and others to be put into operation soon, these funds have not been adequate, judging from the fact that, for instance, only 708 of 2,600 needed textile workers have been re-trained and only 400 of 2,270 metal workers. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jan 80 p 4]

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Feb 29, 1980

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